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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

**INSURANCE**  
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 42—

BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

## ATTACK ON BUDGET LAUNCHED BEFORE THIN HOUSE

### DISARMAMENT

"Large Measure Of Agreement"

### GERMAN PROPOSALS

LONDON, Feb. 18. Geneva.—A large measure of agreement with the suggestions already submitted is shown by the German disarmament proposals, which Herr Rudolf Madorny presented to the full session of the Disarmament Conference, this morning. The abandonment of conscription and the abolition of submarines, aircraft carriers, tanks and chemical and bacteriological warfare is urged, as also prohibition of the forts near frontiers, prohibition of heavy artillery outside the fortresses, and the limitation of the calibre of fortresses guns and mortars.

The naval proposals are for a maximum of 10,000 tons for capital ships, and the limitation of cruisers and destroyers. It is proposed that the limitation of expenditure and the system of controlling armaments should be equally applicable to all Powers.—Reuter.

### 110 MILLIONS STERLING DEBIT?

### United Kingdom's Balance Of Trade

LONDON, Feb. 17. The balance of Trade of the United Kingdom for 1931 shows a debit of 110 millions sterling according to the Board of Trade Journal compared with credit balances of 28 millions sterling for 1930 and 103 millions for 1929. This excludes the movements of gold, bullion and specie in which connection there was export excess of 35 millions sterling last year compared with import excess of five millions sterling in 1930 and export excess of fifteen millions sterling in 1929.—Reuter's Special.

### Enlist Mahatma's Support

### TO MAINTAIN SPIRIT OF NON-VIOLENCE

### Calcutta Corporation's Appeal To Govt.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17. At the Calcutta Corporation today, a resolution was adopted associating the name of Hon. L. D. Jackson in the message of congratulation to His Excellency the Governor, which the Corporation has already adopted and conveying to her their sense of admiration for her calmness and serene fortitude shown by her on the occasion, at the Senate House, when an attempt was made on His Excellency's life and placing on record the deep admiration of courage, at grave personal risks amongst others, of Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, Chief Executive Officer, and Lt.-Col. Hasan Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor, and a former Councillor of the Corporation.

The Corporation reiterated its conviction that all acts of violence and terrorism were opposed to the best tradition of India and opined that such acts emphatically retarded the progress of the country in its onward march. A fourth clause urged every person living in the City of Calcutta to do his utmost to stamp out the menace of terrorism from the country and ungrudgingly render such help and assistance to authorities, as may be found possible.

### ENLIST MAHATMA'S SUPPORT.

After a lengthy debate, the Corporation by 35 votes to 22, four remaining neutral, accepted an amendment substituting the clause urging the citizens to "inculcate in thought and action the true spirit of non-violence and urging Government to enlist the active support of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of public opinion, Hindu, Muslim and European, for devising means for eradicating the spirit of terrorism and violence from the country."

This was moved by the Deputy leader of the Congress party, while Mr. P. N. Guha moved the original resolution. Another clause urged His Majesty's Government to do its utmost to bring about an atmosphere of amity and goodwill which was essential for effectively fighting terrorism and furthering the country's progress.—A. P.

## TWO-THIRDS OF HOUSE ABSENT THEMSELVES FROM ALL-IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON PRESIDENCY FINANCES

### Mr. Karbhari Urges Thorough Overhauling Of Whole Financial Fabric

A piquant situation arose on Thursday in the Bombay Legislative Council at 5-45 p.m. when the President intimated that he would ask the Finance Member to reply as no other hon. member wished to speak on the budget.

### THIN HOUSE

Generally, three days are allowed to offer criticisms on the budget but this time, on the very first day of the budget discussion, nearly two-thirds of the council members out of 112 were conspicuous by their absence while those present were either official members or those who had already spoken on the subject. One or two hon. members wished to offer their remarks but wanted first to hear the government bench.

### JURISDICTION REFERENCE TO ORDINANCES

The situation was relieved by Mr. Bahadur Kale who rose to speak immediately. On the whole, the day passed on dull as hardly a member was heard to speak on the budget proper or offer his remarks on the expenditure that had mounted up. One or two members made a cursory reference to the ordinances and urged the Government to give effect to the ordinances with humanity and justice.

### KARBHARI LEADS THE ATTACK

The first attack on the budget was made by Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana District), who admitted that he was neither an expert economist nor a clever politician, and therefore spoke as a plain man with plain common sense. He emphasised that the finances of Bombay Presidency required overhauling and said:

"The most outstanding fact regarding the taxation and expenditure was that the agriculturist in the rural areas was heavily taxed by Government for revenue purposes, while his own need and requirements were subordinated to those of mercantile classes."

### AGRICULTURISTS PAY THE PIPER

Schemes like the Bombay Development had been undertaken at the expense of what had proved to be unproductive capital, of which the interest had now to be paid by the poor agriculturist who had little interest in that Development and had no say at all in the policy. The Government of Bombay received little revenue from commercial and industrial development of which the main benefit went to the Central Government in the form of income-tax, etc., and yet it had been considered a desirable policy for the Government of Bombay to undertake developments for the commercial and industrial classes of which, as experience has shown, the ultimate burden fell on the agricultural classes. They paid the piper, but the commercial reaped the tune.

### SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

Referring to the Sukkur Barrage Scheme he suggested that in view of its military importance, the Government of India should be asked to recognise their liability. He also suggested that the land revenue should be assessed on the principle of equity and that there should be graduation scale on the lines on which the income-tax is levied.

### NOVEL INSURANCE SCHEME.

Mr. Karbhari then suggested a very novel scheme for a steady revenue from land and said:

"Government should insure the whole of their land revenue to a respectable Insurance Company. Companies paying the premiums thereon from the Famine Relief Fund, and the condition should be that if in any year, owing to failure of rain or for any other reason the ryots are unable to pay their full assessment, the Insurance Company must make good the deficit. This would also facilitate the remissions of revenue as Government not being themselves the losers thereof would take an impartial view. The Insurance Company may if necessary be required to deposit a certain amount with Government for the privilege on which again some interest would accrue to Government."

Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson (Revenue Member):—Show us the Company which would undertake

this kind of insurance. (Laughter.)

### SOLUTION OF CURRENCY PROBLEM.

For the solution of the currency problem Mr. Karbhari suggested the Government to approach the Government of India asking them to issue paper currency to the aggregate amount of the principal loans standing against our Presidency, making that currency legal tender throughout India. Agreement should also be entered into by both the Governments that every year the Bombay Government should make good a substantial instalment, say Rs. 50 lakhs, to enable the Government of India to scrap the note currency by that amount by substituting silver currency and thus gradually to wipe it off. A measure of this character would save to this Presidency the large amounts that are now being paid as interest charges and will thereby help it to recoup its finances.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi and Mr. A. N. Surve also urged for a drastic retrenchment.

### PETTIT GOES WHOLE HOG.

Mr. J. B. Pettit (Millowners' Association) regretted that the Government had not carried out all the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. He did not give out any hope to the government of balancing the budget until they had overhauled the whole administrative machinery from top to the bottom.

### ORDINANCES MUST GO.

Referring to present political situation, Mr. Pettit pointed out that the ordinances had very much irritated the people and it was not possible to carry on the Government of the Presidency with ordinances. The trade and industry had been paralysed and there was dissatisfaction in the public mind. He therefore hoped that the Government would remove the ordinances at the earliest possible moment.

### "PEACE RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Chamber of Commerce), said during election campaign in England the war cry was for peace, retrenchment and reform. These words would be very much appropriate in this Presidency for restoring finance and peace. He opined that the main cause of the financial trouble in Bombay Presidency was due to Montagu Chelmsford Reforms and the unjust financial settlement due to these reforms. He thought it was not possible to carry on the administration and meet the difficulties caused by the present situation without fresh taxation. He urged the Government to immediately reduce their liability and also urged the council to consider whether the proposals of the Government were desirable, whether present situation demanded further taxation and whether Government proposals were so objectionable.

(Continued on page 5.)

### "WHAT SIR G. LLOYD COST US"

The following questions were answered on Thursday in the Bombay Legislative Council during the question hour:

### DREDGER "SIR GEORGE LLOYD."

1. Mr. Hosenally M. Rahihtoola (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state—  
(a) whether they have sold the dredger "Sir George Lloyd";  
(b) if so, when and for what price;  
(c) its cost price;  
(d) the cost incurred on its repairs, (ii) maintenance;  
(e) the cost of (i) establishment for and (ii) working the dredger;  
(f) the quantity of filling done by the dredger;  
(g) the cost of such filling;  
(h) the cost that would have been incurred if the same amount of filling had been done by (i) other dredgers in the possession of Government, (ii) dry filling;  
(i) the amount of interest incurred on it from the date of purchase to the day of realisation of sale price;  
(j) the net loss to Government.

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah:—(a) Yes.  
(b) The dredger was sold by the High Commissioner for India in March 1930. The sale price was Rs. 27,000.

(c) The cost price of the vessel, excluding insurance, inspection fees, navigation charges to Bombay, etc., was Rs. 33,84,827.

(d) The information is not available.

(e) As the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" was working in conjunction with the I.P.S. "Colaba" it is not possible to work out separate figures for the former.

(f) 53,79,533 cubic yards unconsolidated.

(g) Rs. 26,90,444.

(h) (i) Rs. 38,64,800 and (ii) Rs. 49,79,000 approximately.

(i) Rs. 18,00,000 approximately.

(j) It is difficult to say what the real loss to Government, if any, was. In view of the paucity of demand for vessels of this class as working propositions their intrinsic value, when they are no longer required for specific purpose for which they were purchased, is the same as the break-up value. In the case of the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" the break-up value was estimated at Rs. 25,000. The price realised for it was, therefore, much above its estimated break-up value.

### CONSTABLES' HOURS OF WORK

### Enquiry Into Delhi Incident

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18. With reference to the report of alleged disobedience by police constables employed on Assembly duties when they were ordered to proceed to the Viceroy's House in connection with the ball there, on the 16th instant, the Senior Superintendent of Police states that the constables, after doing their duty did agree to be posted from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. at the Viceroy's House, thus doing at least twelve hours' duty that day, but that at the same time, they represented that this was very excessive. An enquiry is being held into the incident as well as into their grievances.—A. P.

### BANK OF ENGLAND

### Discount Rate Reduced

LONDON, Feb. 18. The Bank of England Discount Rate has been reduced to five per cent.—Reuter.

### Surat Dist. Liquor Auctions

YIELD OF 50 P. C. HIGHER RATES

73 Shops Disposed Of

SURAT, February 13. The auction of the remaining country liquor shops in Surat District was resumed this afternoon, before the Collector Mr. Kothawalla. To-day more bidders participated in the auction than yesterday, including two Parsi bidders.

Seventy-three liquor shops of Surat City, Bardoli Taluka, Vadmal Chikh and Bulsar talukas and Sachin State were disposed of to-day, only 9 shops above talukas remaining unauctioned.

It is stated that some shops were auctioned at rates which were double the rates of last year and on the whole 40 to 50 per cent. more than last year were realised in the course of to-day's auction. Police officers

### INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND

Patiala Not To Captain It?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18. It is understood that the Maharaja of Patiala is not captaining the Indian Cricket Team to England and that the Maharaja Rana of Pindwari is likely to replace him.

It will be recalled that the Maharaja Rana of Pindwari captained the Roshanara Team last week, when it played against the Viceroy's XI, captained by the Maharaja of Patiala.—A. P.

were present at the time of the auction, but no untoward incidents occurred, as there was no picketing.—A. P.

### FINE OF RS. 20,000 RECOVERED

### Land Revenue Of Rs. 21,000 Collected

SURAT, February 18. The total amount of the fine imposed in civil disobedience cases in Surat District comes to Rs. 31,949 out of which Rs. 20,000 has been recovered.

The land revenue of Rs. 21,000 including Rs. 7,454 arrears of last year, has been collected. Bardoli Taluka, up to 16th February only.—A. P.

### WOMAN GETS SIX MONTHS' R. I.

SURAT, February 18. A woman has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under section 3 of Ordinance 3 of 1932 for inciting the people not to pay land revenue. For the same offence another person has been sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default one month more.—A. P.

### Mrs. Jankibai Batai Arrested

(From A. Correspondent).  
WARDHA, Feb. 19. Mrs. Jankibai Batai was arrested this morning at Wardha.

Rangoon.—News has been received by the Rangoon Gazette that U. Ton Aung, Veterinary Superintendent of Katha and Shwabo sub-circle and his wife were shot dead on Sunday evening by their Burmese Kachin servant who also shot at U. Ton Aung's niece wounding her on the thigh. The servant afterwards shot himself dead. The lady is making good progress. The exact motive of the crime is unknown.—A. P.

## "Peace With Honour" Move Eleventh Hour Meeting Between Delegates

### "INDEPENDENT MANCHURIAN STATE" PROCLAIMED

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Shanghai.—While the stage is set for Japanese attack, a ray of hope is afforded by the fact that both sides are giving attention to "peace with honour."

It is believed that the Chinese and Japanese delegates will meet in this connection to-day. It seems most probable that the Japanese attack will be postponed at least for a week.

Meanwhile, Chinese authorities are indignant at the action of the Japanese Government authorising the presentation of ultimatum demanding withdrawal from Shanghai to the Cantonese Army and not to Chiang Katshek's troops. T. V. Soong, vice-minister of the Chinese Cabinet has declared that this is a deliberate attempt to create misunderstanding between Japanese and Chiang Katshek's troops.—Reuter.

### ORDER TO WITHDRAW FROM SHANGHAI

### Japanese Ultimatum To Chinese Army

LONDON, Feb. 17. Shanghai.—The Japanese have given ultimatum to the Chinese to withdraw twelve miles from Shanghai. Time limit is left to the discretion of the Japanese Commander but it is believed that 12 hours is likely to be the limit.—Reuter.

### JAPANESE ULTIMATUM NOT YET PRESENTED

### Another Hope Of Peaceful Settlement?

LONDON, Feb. 18. Shanghai.—The Japanese ultimatum to the Chinese to withdraw twelve miles from Shanghai has not yet been presented. Meanwhile hopes of a peaceful settlement are raised by the eleventh hour meeting between the Chinese and Japanese delegates at a private house in the French Concession, to-day.

### "A ONE-SIDED ACTION"

Tokio.—The League of Nations appeal to Japan is characterised in the press as a "one-sided action" appealing only to Japan, and is interpreted as prejudiced against Japan. It is regarded as bearing an insulting implication of lack of faith in Japan's declarations that she has no ulterior motives in Shanghai.—Reuter.

### JAPANESE PREPARING FOR AERIAL ATTACK

### Over 100 Planes At Shanghai

LONDON, Feb. 17. Shanghai.—Police report that 45 shells had fallen in the Set-

tlement last night, killing four and injuring fourteen. Over 100 Japanese fighting planes have been assembled at Shanghai. Thus when the long-expected offensive begins, there is likely to be the biggest aerial attack since the Great War.—Reuter.

### EXPLOSION IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

### Japanese Offices Damaged

LONDON, Feb. 17. Shanghai.—A terrific explosion in the centre of the International Settlement has badly damaged the offices of the well-known Japanese firm of Mitsubishi Kaisha.—Reuter.

### U. S. Representation To Japanese Ambassador

LONDON, Feb. 17. Washington.—Officials of the State Department have called attention of Mr. Debowitz, the Japanese Ambassador, to the complications that might arise, serious damage is done to life and property in the International Settlement during fighting at Shanghai.

Negotiations, however, are described as having been purely informal, and official quarters here state that no note has been or will be drafted, suggesting that Japan is liable for deaths of American nationals or destruction of American property in the International Settlement.—Reuter.

### INDEPENDENT MANCHURIA STATE PROCLAIMED

### Midway House Between Monarchy And Republic

LONDON, Feb. 18. Tokio.—An Independent Manchurian State has been proclaimed in Mukden, following the declarations of the local Chinese leaders. It is understood that the new State will be "midway between Monarchy and Republic" with a lifetime chief executive, and will comprise the provinces of Mukden, Kirin, Heilungkiang and the Mongolian District of Jehol.

The Japanese Foreign Office states that Japan will not recognise the new State unless it proves to be truly independent.—Reuter.

## Corporation President Will Entertain Governor

### But Nationalists And Independents Feel This Is No Time For Entertainments

The "Chronicle" understands that Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, the Mayor of Bombay, will entertain Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, at a dinner party to be given in his honour on March 23.

There is a move on the part of some Nationalist and Independent members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation not to participate in the party on the ground that "they are not in a mood to hold entertainments when the country is under the shadow of Ordinances."

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A R6701.

POST—SECRETARY for the work of the Chamber of Princes in His Highness's office. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications. Must have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi; will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st March, 1932, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV, Alwar.

A 4386.

POST—A. D. C. salary upto Rs. 500/- according to qualifications must have excellent knowledge of English and Hindi and must know games and riding. Kshatriyas will be given preference. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th February, 1932, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV, Alwar.

A 4329.

WANTED—A CHIEF ORGANISER for the Lakshmi Insurance Company Limited, Lahore, for the Central Provinces and Berar on pay or commission basis. A rare opportunity for a really capable man. Apply immediately stating previous experience, educational qualifications, age and references or interview personally by appointment. T. C. CHOPRA, Inspector of Branches, the Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Ganesh Peth, Circle No. 2, Nagpur City.

A 4361.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD

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WANTED—A few reliable BRANCH MANAGERS to control the Agents and guide the Policy-holders in some Districts with salary of Rs. 100/- and T.A. Rs. 30/- per month and to take charge of an Office to be opened shortly. Apply for terms stating previous experience to the MANAGER.

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law graduates and others to consult RAPOOK & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.

R6693

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WANTED—For a large Engineering Firm, recently passed B. E. (MECHANICAL) as apprentices. Terms of service on selection. Apply Box No. 1392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

UNEMPLOYED ARE OFFERED valuable assistance on moderate terms. Forward applications with testimonials for future vacancies. Prospectus and particulars sent against necessary postages. Box No. 1393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A R6720.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Hindu CHIEF ENGINEER for Belapur Company, Limited, near Ahmednagar. First class certificate desirable but not essential. Apply to W. H. BRADY & CO., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A 4413.

WANTED—For a well established limited concern, some respectable, experienced and influential gentlemen on a salary of Rs. 300/- p.m., plus Office allowance etc., and some organisers on Rs. 100/- Rs. 150/- p.m. plus T. A. For full particulars please write to Box No. 1394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A R6722.

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 100 and Agents on Rs. 40, to organise the sale of our "Premier Teas". Candidates must invest Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively. Apply with postage for reply. PLEBEIAN BANKING & T. CO., 2/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

A

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40,000 about LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST granted for ten years enrollment according to concession is continued. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans without interest 30th April, 1932. Agents wanted. Ask full particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L R6695.

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A 4285A.

WANTED—CLOTH and YARN SELLING AGENCY of any Bombay or Up-country Mill by a reputed and influential firm in Ahmedabad. Please write Agency terms, etc. to Box No. 1395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 4415.

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S. S. YAMAGATA MARU

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 17th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 7. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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## DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

MADAN THEATRES' SUPER-INDIAN  
TALKING, SINGING & DANCING PICTURE

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FOOTBALL STORY EVER

SCREENED.

## "THE SPIRIT OF NOTRE DAME"

Featuring:—

LEW AYRES.

## THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.

"THE HOUSE OF UNREST"

Featuring:—

MALCOLM KEEN, DOROTHY BOYD

A Woman on a Lonely Island.

Four Men would benefit by her death. Yet she is saved by a complete stranger.

## Legal Notices.

## HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 807 of 1931.

R. Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI

PETIT of Bombay, Parsi, residing

at Chateau Petit, Warden

Road, Now for reasons of health

temporarily residing at Garden

Reach Poona. A Debtor.

Ex-parte: THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 16th day of February, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovesaid Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 16th day of February 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

Insolvency Registrar.

4414.

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Yasokuni Maru 12600 ..... 23 Feb

Genoa 6785 16 Feb. 19 Feb.

Yamagata Maru 3807 17 Feb. 28 Feb.

Hakone Maru 11500 ..... 7 Mar.

Iyo 5962 27 Feb. 14 Mar.

Suwa 11000 ..... 22 Mar

Tottori Maru 5973 19 Mar. 2 April.

Fushimi Maru 11000 ..... 25 April

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Hakusan Maru 10500 2 Mar. 19 Mar.

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Telegram: "YUSEN."

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

MADAME MINERVA

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P. Chrystal & Co.

The consumption by American Milk in January was only 435,000

pales as compared with 416,000

pales in December and 454,000

pales in January last year. The former figure was somewhat disappointing. Outside estimates that sales of cloth last month equalled 145 p.c. of production so it seems likely there will soon be an increase in the rate of consumption of cotton.

Doubts are being expressed as to the wisdom of the recent legislation in America whereby frozen assets have to be liquidated, but there is little doubt the effect has been to bring about a more friendly

## NO CASE MADE OUT FOR ADDITIONAL TAXATION

## Marwari Chamber's Criticism Of Finance Bill

The Secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Government of Bombay on the question of the Bombay Finance Bill.

"The attention of my Board has been drawn to the proposals of fresh taxation, decided upon by the Government of Bombay with a view to increasing their revenue. My Board have made an endeavour to ascertain the considered views of prominent members before expressing their final views to the Government in this respect. The mercantile opinion is unanimous in strongly disapproving the proposals of fresh taxation, specially under the present economic conditions. My Board regret to find that year after year the Government of Bombay continue resorting to fresh taxation despite the weak position of trade, commerce and industry.

NO CASE MADE OUT. The proper course for the Government would have been to explore fresh avenues of economy by effecting heavy reorganisation in notoriously top-heavy administration and a thorough reorganisation of all public departments. Unless the cost of administration which unfortunately remains at the same high figure in spite of the unanimous demand made so often by the public in this connection is considerably brought down and an eye is continuously kept on strict economy on various departmental expenditure, my Board are obliged to express their strong opposition to any frantic efforts on the part of the Government, similar to those contained in the proposed Finance Act, 1932.

My Board feel that Government have not been able to make out a strong case for fresh taxation, which should be resorted to only in case of absolute necessity, in accordance with the principles of sound public finance; and that the Government have not deemed fit to take the public into their confidence in this regard.

WHY EXEMPT GOVERNMENT? To begin with, my Board have learnt with disappointment that commercial and business houses and residential quarters inter alia using electric energy for lights and fans etc., will be subject to payment of 6 pies more per unit. It may be contended that the increase is low and the net burden on mercantile community would not aggregate to any large amount. This is far from convincing. Electricity has become in modern days a sort of necessity and the aim of every responsible Government should be to make it as cheap as possible rather than to make it a source of revenue through indirect taxation. My Board have found it extremely difficult to comprehend the basis on which exemption from surcharge has been made in respect of Government, Tramway Companies, Railways and other notified undertakings. In the considered opinion of my Board the Government proposal to exempt large consumers of electric energy from

additional surcharge and their insistence on the levy of the same on commercial and business houses as well as residential quarters are things which will not yield any appreciable revenue and thus frustrate the very object of the proposed Bill.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY. With regard to enhancement of Court fees, an argument is advanced that the fees are raised in consequence of the decreased value of money. My Board regret they are unable to accord their agreement with this view. The public in general and the mercantile community in particular have repeatedly complained of the high cost of litigation and my Board are surprised to find that the Government propose to enhance the fees thereby making litigation still dearer. The Board consider it their duty to state that Government proposals regarding increase in Court fees are particularly objectionable and short-sighted. Moreover they are also apprehensive that the cherished hopes of Government may not be realised on account of consequent diminution of litigation unless they attempt at the same time to reduce the Solicitors' fees and other incidental charges.

MORE HANDICAPS ON BUSINESS. My Board have learnt with

some disappointment the proposals regarding the use of stamps on forward transactions and they wish to express in strong terms their resentment and protest. My Chamber, as the Government are aware, are directly interested in the control of wheat and unseed business of Bombay and they feel that the proposal regarding use of stamps on forward business will hamper the progress of business and trade to a very great extent. My Board regret to find that the provisions of the proposed Stamp Act are too wide in as much as 'every entry in a note book, memorandum book or book of accounts or other writing registering an agreement to sell or buy is an agreement within the meaning of an Act, and therefore chargeable with duty just like an agreement in prescribed forms.' The Act further provides: 'If the same transaction is entered both in the buyer's as well as the seller's book of accounts each entry relating to the transaction in each of the said books of accounts is an "instrument" and therefore separately liable to the stamp duty.'

My Board do not see any necessity of offering in great details criticisms of Government proposals in this regard, which are entirely objectionable from all points of view, specially at the present times of economic depression when business is practically at a stand-still for various reasons, and unemployment is most acute.

My Board therefore, urge the Government to reconsider their proposals and feel sure that in view of the numerous protests the members of my Chamber have made, as expressed in this representation, the Government will realise the seriousness of the situation by not resorting to any fresh taxation at present.

ly attitude towards commodity values. An increase in the latter would add considerably to the purchasing power of the large agricultural population of the world, and this in turn must act favourably on industrial activity. It would appear as if the worst of the trade depression is behind us and we now look for a slow steady general improvement. This must be reflected in the cotton market and we continue to advise purchases.

In Bombay we have had a strong market and over the week our hedge contract prices have advanced Rs. 12/17 per candy. Owing to the unfavourable parity exporters have been idle but there has been a satisfactory demand from Mills, who are finding a better demand for cloth and yarn. Arrivals into Bombay continue light and in consequence stocks in Bombay are very small for this time of the season. There is thus little or no selling pressure in this market and until this occurs we see little chance of a more favourable parity from the exporter's point of view.

The Broach crop has now commenced to move into the up-country markets. The quality is satisfactory and there should be good demand for it from Indian Mills as the supply of nice weft cotton is not too plentiful this season. The Dholera crop also promises to be good in quality. When these two crops are moving freely it is doubtful if a present parity with Americans can be maintained. In a few weeks time it will be worth while considering purchases of Americans against sales of our Broach contract, but we do not recommend this business just yet.

Broach Crop Begins To Move

NO SELLING PRESSURE

Bombay, Feb. 18.

This week we have had a good market for Americans. The undertone throughout has been good. The off-take continues very satisfactory. Exports for the season to date have been 5,421,000 bales as compared with 4,745,000 at the same date last year. The exports for the whole of last season were only 6,942,000 bales. It is becoming evident that a large hole is going to be made in the large supply than at one time was thought likely. States Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.

OUTLOOK OF COTTON PRICES

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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

S.S. "Malaja" with English mails of February 4 due at 6 a.m.  
A. I. Railwaymen's Day. Protest meetings at Matunga (G. I. P. R.) and Wadi Bunder 5-30 p.m. and 6 p.m. respectively.

Dr. Betty Heimann's lecture, K. R. Kama's Oriental Institute, Sakhadvala Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

## SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

Bombay Races: Big meeting, fifth and last day.  
S.S. "Viceroy of India" with homeward mails calls at 1 p.m.  
Dr. Betty Heimann's lecture on "The Matter and Spirit in India and Western Philosophy" before the Gatha Society, Sakhadvala Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 a.m.: Instrumental Music by Narayana Iyer (violin solo) and M. Husain (Egyptian Dance Music).

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 19th inst.

DR. HEIMANN'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, Prof. Dr. (Miss) Betty Heimann, Professor of Indology at the University of Halle, Germany, will deliver at the Institute premises (Sakhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), a public lecture on "Modern Tendencies in Western Methods of Research in Oriental Studies."

RAILWAY STAFF PROTEST MEETING:—Under the joint auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Accounts, Administrative and Executive Offices Staff Union, an extraordinary general meeting of the staff will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Ajman-i-Tamam High School Hall, Hornby Road, to protest against the wage cut and proposed retrenchment.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.  
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

## A. I. RAILWAYMEN'S DAY.

## PROTEST MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, mass meetings of workers will be held at the following places to protest against the Railway Board's orders of further retrenchment and wage cuts:—

Matunga:—To-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Tiffin Shed.  
Wadi Bunder:—To-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (near Stores Office).  
Kalyan:—To-morrow (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (near D Cabin).

BOMBAY EUROPEAN M. L. C.:—Sir Reginald Arthur Spence has been elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, vice Mr. G. H. Cooke (resigned) by the Bombay City European Constituency.

## EXPERIMENT IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

POONA, February 18.

Swami Kuvayalananda of Lonavla has left for Lucknow at the invitation of the United Provinces Government to train teachers in Yogi Physical Culture. During his fortnight's stay there, the Swami will prepare instructors in his system of physical culture which the U. P. Government wishes to introduce in its educational institutions.—A. P.

## THE RIALTO

LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A CHARLIE CHAN'S LATEST THRILLER

## THE BLACK CAMEL

WITH

WARNER OLAND

TO-MORROW

THAT BIG BRIGHT STAR OF "WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS."

VICTOR McLAGLEN  
IN THE FOX MOVIE TONE ADVENTURE

A DEVIL WITH WOMEN  
A TYPICAL TROPICAL PICTURE OF WAR AND WOMEN.

## TOWN DUTY ON FOREIGN COTTON

## Committee To Consider Proposal

## CITY FATHERS IN SESSIONS

A proposal to consider the desirability of imposing a town duty on foreign cotton imported into Bombay brought forward at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday provided an opportunity to Mr. H. P. Mody, the leader of the Progressive Party, to raise the score often repeated in Anglo-Indian journals, that Bombay's trade was going to the dogs and was being diverted into other cities.

## TOWN DUTY ON FOREIGN COTTON.

It appears that the Bombay Municipality is collecting a town duty of Rs. 1 per bale of Indian cotton imported into the city and the resolution which was moved by Mr. Ramji Bharnal sought to impose a similar duty on foreign cotton. The resolution was as follows:—  
"That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested, in consultation with the Commissioner, as to the desirability of applying Section 195-A (1) and (2) of the Bombay Municipal Act, to the cotton imported into Bombay from foreign countries also for the collection of town duty thereon, in the same way as is done with Indian cotton imported into the city."

MR. MODY'S "NO."  
Mr. H. P. Mody said that Bombay's trade and industries were heavily taxed and he strongly opposed the idea of adding to the burden by new impositions. He thought that it would lead to the diversion of more and more trade from Bombay into other cities, a tendency which had already commenced.

## MR. MEHTA'S PLEA FOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that there was nothing wrong in the resolution. He did not see why Indian cotton alone should be penalised and indirect protection should be given to foreign cotton. At any rate there could be no objection to the proposition being considered by a Committee.

Dr. J. N. Choksey said that it was surprising for Mr. Mody who was the spokesman of a national industry (mill industry) to say that foreign cotton should not be penalised. It would have been better for Mr. Mody to frankly admit that he would have to pay a little more for foreign cotton which he may have to purchase. So long as there was a duty on Indian cotton he thought, there should be a duty on foreign cotton also.

## PROPOSAL FOR COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

The proposal for the consideration of the subject by a Committee was put to vote and passed.

## INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then moved a resolution that in the interests of the general public of Bombay and for the prevention of fraud, Government should be approached to amend the Bombay Municipal Act authorising the Municipality to carry out the inspection of traders' measures in respect of weights and measures used by them.

## MUNICIPALITY'S DUTY.

The mover said that there were innumerable complaints in the city that wrong weights and measures were used by some merchants and thus the consumers were cheated. Some 40 years ago the Corporation had taken strong steps to see that merchants maintained standard weights but in recent years the Municipality did not pay much attention to these things. It was high time, he said, that the Municipality asked for powers to inspect weights and measures, especially when there were complaints. Under the Indian Penal Code it was open to anybody to take steps against the offenders, but it was not a cognisable offence unless a man filed a complaint no steps could be taken by the police.

## COMMISSIONER TO REPORT?

On the suggestion of a member it was agreed to send the resolution to the Municipal Commissioner for a report.

On the motion of Mr. Mohanlal Desai it was decided to throw open the Sir Phirozsha Mehta Gardens to the public half an hour earlier than usual every morning, namely, at 5-40 a.m. (S. T.). The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

## Dr. Choksey And Miss Kara Arrested

Dr. Choksey, President, and Miss Kara, Secretary, of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union, were arrested on Thursday evening at Walpakhadi, while a meeting of the Municipal workers was being held, in defiance of the ban placed on the meeting. The police, on hearing that the meeting was being held, came on the scene and arrested the President and the Secretary as stated above. They were released on bail subsequently. They will be put up before the Mazagon Court.

## ELEVEN VOLUNTEERS JAILED ON THURSDAY

## For Selling Bulletins And Picketing POSTER CALLING UPON STUDENTS TO OBSERVE HARTAL &amp; TAKE BOYCOTT PLEDGE

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced five persons on Thursday to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The first two accused were charged under Section 4 of Ordinance 5 of 1932. They were arrested on Wednesday afternoon while picketing at the G. J. Hall with a view to dissuading customers from going into the Hall where liquor shops auction sales were held.

FOR SELLING BULLETINS.  
The third accused was arrested while selling Congress Bulletins and charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operation of an unlawful association.

The last two accused were also charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They were arrested on Wednesday by Inspector Gole while putting unauthorised posters in a motor car.

HOW ARRESTS WERE EFFECTED.  
Mr. Thanawala police prosecutor narrating how the arrests were effected said that on getting information that unauthorised news sheets were being taken by Congress volunteers from certain lane near Hamuman Lane kept a close watch on the locality. The Police Inspector saw the accused putting packages in a taxi engaged by them. He arrested the accused and seized the bundles which contained large number of posters in English and Gujarati.

CALL TO OBSERVE HARTAL.  
Mr. Thanawala further added that the posters in question were a call to the students of Bombay to observe a hartal on Friday, February 19, and to take the pledge of boycott. The police prosecutor submitted that this amounted to assisting the operations of an unlawful association namely the B.P.C.C.

The Magistrate held that by taking out posters announcing hartal the accused had assisted the B.P.C.C., and sentenced them as above.

6 MONTHS R. L. FOR MINT PICKETS.  
The Royal Mint was again picketed on Thursday morning. Six Congress volunteers who were arrested while picketing at the Mint gates were placed before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate and charged with dissuading customers from going into the Mint. The Magistrate convicted

all the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further jail.

## CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA DECLARES 6 P. C. DIVIDEND

The Thirty-seventh Report of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1931, to be presented at the Annual Meeting on the 26th inst. shows that the net Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1931, including the sum of Rs. 5,00,189-3-7, brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 22,61,561.

An Ad-interim Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1931, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on 6,72,528 shares amounting Rs. 5,04,396.

The amount transferred to Bank's Investments in Government Paper, Gilts and other Securities is Rs. 3,95,000. The amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings is Rs. 1,50,000. The amount provided for Income Tax and Super-Tax comes to Rs. 1,00,000; and the amount transferred to Reserve and Contingency Fund is Rs. 2,00,000.

FINAL DIVIDEND OF 6 P. C.  
The Balance of Rs. 9,12,165, the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1931 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, i.e., annas twelve per share, on 6,72,528 shares which will utilise Rs. 5,04,396.

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 4,07,769.

Grand Total Rs. 22,61,561. The Report adds that—

"The Shareholders will observe from the Balance-sheet the amount of difference between the holding value and the present market value of Terminable Government and Gilts and Securities. This is due to the continuous heavy fall in prices of Government Securities which cannot be regarded as permanent. It may, however, be pointed out that about 54 per cent. of these Securities, viz: Rs. 3 1/2 crores are payable by 1935 and further about 16 per cent. viz: Rs. 1 crore by 1940 out of our total holding of about Rs. 6 1/2 crores. The present depressed conditions are not likely to continue indefinitely and the Securities are payable at their face value at due dates. It will further be observed that the difference between the

holding value and face value of all Terminable Securities, whether short-dated or long-dated, is not even Rs. 3,00,000. The Rupee and Sterling Debentures, preference and other shares of Joint Stock Companies and Non-Terminable Rupee and Sterling Gilts and Securities have been brought down to their market values by debiting the Reserve and Contingency Fund."

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank held on the 15th of August, 1931, the Shareholders by a requisite majority passed a Resolution converting the Uncalled Liability of the Bank into Reserve Liability and the Resolution was confirmed as a Special Resolution at a meeting of the Shareholders held on the 31st of August, 1931.

One of the Directors of the Bank, Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., resigned during the year, and Mr. Dingshaw D. Romer, Solicitor, was invited to join the Board. Mr. Romer retires under Article 86 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., and Mr. A. B. Dubash retire under Article 94 of the Articles of Association and they are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

## MADRAS FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

Fix Strength Of Legislature At 220

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The Madras Franchise Committee further discussed the composition of the local legislature, and finally fixed its strength at 220. With the reservation of one seat for the University the total seats for special interests proposed by the Committee is 34.

Of the remaining 186 seats, the Committee suggests the allocation of 123 seats for Hindus, 21 for Muslims, 25 for the depressed classes, 3 for Europeans 11 for Christians and 2 for Anglo-Indians.

It is understood that the Cabinet of the Madras Government at a meeting to-day partly discussed the recommendations of the Madras Franchise Committee.—A. P.

## ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

## Lower Court's Order Reversed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, acquitted on Thursday Maruti and Govindrao, who appealed against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar. The Lower Court disbelieving with the unanimous opinion of not guilty arrived at by the Assessors, convicted the appellants on a charge of rape under Section 376, I.P.C. and sentenced them to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default one year's further imprisonment.

## "FALSE CASE."

Counsel stated that the first appellant, a man of 46, was charged with having committed outrage on the complainant, a married girl of 14 years in January 1931. Another woman, who was charged with abetment thereof, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. She (who had not appealed and whose sentence was retained), was alleged to have brought the girl and kept her for three days, at her house with the intention to allow three different persons to have illicit intercourse with the complainant. The other two persons were also separately tried by the Lower Court. Though the offence was alleged to have been committed on January 6-7-8, after which she was free according to the prosecution, neither the wife, nor the husband filed any complaint till January 22, a delay of 14 days, which remained satisfactorily unexplained by the prosecution. It was a false case brought against the appellant possibly to extort some money or to bring him into disrepute. The husband of the girl was on bad terms with the first appellant, because the former owed some money to the latter.

Among the pleas put forward by Counsel for setting aside the conviction, the most important were that it was an error to act on the testimony of the complainant alone, uncorroborated by other evidence; that the whole story of the girl appeared to be improbable and concocted; that the conduct of the girl during those three days and subsequently proved beyond doubt that she was all along a consenting party.

The case for the second appellant was similar to that of the first.

## CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Their Lordships setting aside the conviction of both the appellants, remarked that the Lower Court must have been labouring under a misapprehension.

Mr. G. N. Thakur with Mr. B. G. Thakur appeared for the first appellant, and Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. Ramnath Shival for the second appellant.

## SWADESHI SHOP OWNER'S ARREST

(From A Correspondent).

MASIK, Feb. 18.

The owner of a Swadeshi cloth shop was arrested by Police on Sunday morning for alleged distribution of Congress bulletins. His shop was searched and only a bundle of National Flags and inscription of "Boycott British Goods" were found. He was placed before the City Magistrate, yesterday charged under section 17 (1) of Cr. P. and 18 (1) of Press Act. He pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution witnesses were examined and the case was postponed till to-day. He was released on surety.

## KASHMIR POLITICAL PRISONERS

To Be Released On Apology

SRINAGAR, Feb. 18.

It is understood that the Government has agreed to release those political prisoners who may tender apologies.

The authorities conducted on a grand scale at Baramulla yesterday the funeral procession of a spy who was wounded while discharging his duty during the last disturbance in Northern Division. All officials, including the Governor of Kashmir, attended the ceremony.—A. P.

## Late Edgar Wallace's Remains

LONDON, Feb. 17.

New York.—The Body of Edgar Wallace was carried to the special mortuary Chapel in "Berengaria" which left for England last night. The Coffin is enclosed in a plain oak case covered with Upton Jack and surrounded by flowers and wreaths. As Berengaria approaches Southampton, flag will be flown at halfmast.

Nagpur.—An Associated Press message that Messrs. Abhyankar and Ranka's sentences have been reduced to one year is not correct. The period of imprisonment has been reduced from three to two years.

## New Arts College For Poona

## "MODERN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHEME"

Sir C. N. Wadia To Finance

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 17.

Through the efforts of Prof. Joag and others who have recently retired from the staff of the Fergusson College, a new Education Society called the "Modern Education Society" has been established at Poona.

The Society contemplates to start an Arts College in Poona and is going to make an application to that effect to the Bombay University shortly.

## C. N. WADIA TO FINANCE.

Sir C. N. Wadia who donated Rs. 1,25,000 to the Fergusson College Library will finance this new institution. The Society has decided to name the College after the name of the father of Sir C. N. Wadia.

Mr. K. R. Kanitkar ex-Principal of Fergusson College and Prof. D. D. Kapadia Retired I. E. S. have joined this institution. The first meeting of the Society was held on Monday last in the Albert Library Mr. K. B. Dastoor presiding.

It is decided to start the College from June 1932. Arrangements to that effect are afoot. The College will be situated in the Poona Cantonment.

## TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED

Ordinance Arrests And Convictions At Poona

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 17.

A volunteer was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for reading a resolution and bulletin about Swadeshi on "Independence Day" at Dandwala Chawk Ghodnadi.

## PHERI CONVICTED.

Two volunteers were arrested at Talegaon Damdhare for taking out Phari. Each was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

## TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED.

The 14th and 15th Dictators of the Poona City Congress Committee who were arrested on Sunday last stood charged under Section 17 A & B of I. P. C. and Section 117 I.P.C. before the Cantonment Magistrate and were sentenced yesterday to six months, two years and two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17A, 17B and 117 each respectively. The sentences to run concurrently.

A boy charged for announcing a meeting was found guilty under Section 61 of District Police Act by the Cantonment Magistrate and was sentenced to 15 days' simple imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 15. The boy preferred jail.

## FEROE GIRLS ARRESTED AND WARNED.

A Prabhat Pheri of small girls of five and six years of age was taken out yesterday from the New Vienna Gall. They were stopped by the police and taken to Faraskhana. Afterwards the parents of the girls were called and before them the girls were warned.

## SERGEANT INJURED IN COLLISION

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

Sergeant Coombs of the Delhi Police met with a serious accident this morning near the Bazar grounds, where the Horse Show is on. He was riding on a motor cycle on the Rajpur Road towards the Hazari from which direction a military officer was coming in his car and they collided with each other. The sergeant fell off the cycle and was caught under the car. His right leg has been fractured and it is reported that his condition is very serious.—A. P.

## THE CAPITAL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

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## KANDALKER "NOT GUILTY"

## Assessors Unanimously Agree

## JUDGMENT ON SATURDAY

(From A Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Feb. 18.

On Wednesday Mr. Kandalker's Defence Counsel addressed the Assessors showing that Mr. Kandalker's speech was directed against capitalist-imperialism and advocated the organisation of the oppressed masses. Mr. Kandalker referred to the state in general and wanted the middle class people to support the workers and peasants in their economic fight. The accused merely predicted the course of future events when he said the soldiers and police would side with people.

## "NOT GUILTY."

On Thursday the Court-room was over-crowded with the public and students. The Assessors unanimously opined that the accused was "not guilty." They disbelieved the shorthand report and held that accused's speech was directed against Capitalism.

Judgment was reserved till Saturday.

## MORE SUMMARY COURTS.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Thursday, states:—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Baksh Bahi Baksh Shakti, Mr. Mulchand Ranchand and Mr. Hardasmal Banarsingh Magistrates in the Upper Sind Frontier District have been empowered to exercise the powers of a summary court within that district.

## PATHE CINEMA.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.



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# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932

## CLEAN SLATE FOR UNITY

If it is true, as reported by the New Delhi correspondent of the Associated Press, that Dr. Ansari and Maulana Ataulah Shah Bukhari have refused the request of Maulana Shaikat Ali for an interview with them in jail, it cannot but be regarded as very regrettable by thoughtful people and those who are anxious for an amicable understanding on the vexed questions which at present divide the Nationalists from the large section of the Mussalmans which Maulana Shaikat Ali represents. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, Congress Nationalists and the advocates of separate electorates must come to an understanding, if the supremacy of the Congress, as the representative organ of the Indian people is to be maintained.

### A DEFINITE CHANGE.

The aspect of this problem has undergone a definite change since the signing of the Delhi Pact. Wherever the fault may be—and it is pointless to indulge in endless and futile discussions, much less recriminations on the subject—the fact remains that the great opportunity for a solution of the difficulty and the establishment of a working agreement between the Congress and the dissident Mussalmans, offered by the interval between the signing of the Pact and Mahatma's departure for London, was missed. There are many who hold that it was a blunder that Mahatma went to the Conference in the absence of an agreement with the Mussalmans on a question which has now become a wedge between him and the Mussalmans which it requires something like a superhuman effort to remove. But it has to be removed and the effort has to be made. Feelings are very sore on both sides but that should not be a barrier to further negotiations. The door should always be open to discussion and the memory of hard things that may have been said should not be allowed either to prevent discussion being free or conducted on both sides in a completely amicable mood.

### A NEW VISION.

We profoundly disagree with the views of Maulana Shaikat Ali and those who think with him on the question of separate or joint electorates. We have expressed our views to that effect again and again and we cannot modify our settled belief that the demand for separate electorates is injurious to the interests of minority communities. And we regret as keenly as anyone the warlike talk that has been indulged in during the past six months. But for the sake of national unity and the cause of the country's freedom from outside domination, all that will have to be wiped out. We feel very strongly that the slate has to be wiped clean and the question of a settlement of the electorates question approached from a new angle of vision.

### IS IT WORTH WHILE.

However gravely Congressmen may view the dangers of separate electorates, the insurmountable fact cannot be burked or circumvented, that the vast majority of Mussalmans, including those who are otherwise sympathetic to the creed of the Congress, think otherwise and are firmly wedded to insistence on separate electorates for a fixed period. And other nationalists have got to ask themselves the question: Is the prospect of a limited period with fixed electorates so fatal to the prospects of successful Swaraj as to allow it to stand in the way of that national unity which is the first essential condition for the achievement of India's freedom.

### TILAK'S EXAMPLE.

The position was no less difficult in 1916, but Congressmen and Leaguists sat down and thrashed it out and by the process of give and take came to an agreement. Extremists gave way to the force of circumstances as cheerfully as Moderates and so staunch a Nationalist as Lokmanya Tilak declared his readiness to go to any length to satisfy the demands of Mussalmans. Are Congressmen who to-day feel the same any the less patriotic if they adopt an attitude which the Lokmanya cheerfully and confidently maintained to the last? And was not Mahatma Gandhi equally prepared to go to the utmost length in meeting Muslim demands if they were presented to him with a united voice? There is thus no political turpitude or defection from stalwart patriotism in urging that Congressmen of all communities must re-approach this problem with minds from which all pre-dispositions and prejudices have been cleared, and cheerful determination to sacrifice their own convictions for the time being, if by so doing they can achieve the most desired end of all—national unity.

### THE ALTERNATIVE.

Separate electorates under Swaraj need not be feared as a temporary expedient and Maulana Shaikat Ali asks for nothing more. Separate electorates under a constitution framed in Whitehall with Maulana Shaikat Ali's approval and wholehearted support is an intolerable alternative. Is it not, after all is said and done, not only the better but the only right course to win our own fellow-countrymen to our side by giving up our own predilections and giving them our full trust, even at a sacrifice? For these reasons we feel that it is a profound pity that, if they were offered the opportunity for a frank discussion, the Mussalmans in jail rejected it. For an agreement between them and Maulana Shaikat Ali's party is an important preliminary to an all-round national agreement on this question which will include, if necessary, the non-caste Hindus as well as the Mussalmans.

## Glaring Disparity

We fail to understand the justification for the mild sentence passed by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Mira Ben. We use the term mild comparatively as the sentence is quite enough and more than enough for an offence of the kind with which she was charged,—disobedience of an order by the Commissioner of Police to leave Bombay. Incidentally we may express our grave doubts as to Mira Ben having committed any offence at all. But the Government of India have torn up "Magna Charta" and thrown the scraps on the rubbish heap of discarded and discredited constitutional liberties which they are piling up for the edification of the world. They have now abandoned all

respect for the principles which are supposed to protect the freedom of the subject, even when their own race is concerned and so, we are provided with the edifying spectacle of a British-born lady being hustled off to jail because she refuses to obey a police order to leave a British city. One wonders whether this order would ever have issued had the victim of it not been pledged to a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi to accept without a struggle whatever punishment may be inflicted, whether justified or not.

The disparity between this sentence and those passed on Indians who have been similarly charged, however, is so glaring as to take one's breath away. We do not know how this discrimination can possibly be excused, far less justified by any reasonable consideration of the circumstances in this case and others. The maximum sentence has been passed in most of these cases and we believe it is correct to say that the minimum previously inflicted by this Magistrate was that of eight months' rigorous imprisonment passed on a girl in her teens, which prompted a protest in these columns but a few days ago. If the sentence now passed on Mira Ben is to be regarded as a reasonable measure of punishment for flat disobedience of orders under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, the sentences in previous cases assume a degree of vindictiveness which it is hard to characterise.

## THAT 'RAY OF HOPE'

The latest news from Shanghai is that both sides are giving their attention to securing "peace with honour." In this is detected by Reuter's correspondent a "ray of hope." But the message from Shanghai also states that the stage has been set for a Japanese attack, evidently on a scale which has for its objective the driving back of the Chinese military forces to a point where the war operations which are to be carried on simultaneously with talks of peace, engineered from Tokyo, will cause no apprehension to the international settlement in Shanghai. Japan, evidently, hopes to quiet the uneasiness, which the Powers displayed when shells began to explode in the territory they occupy in Shanghai, by this strategic move to remove the war operations to a conveniently distant field.

She is also busy with another subtle move. She hopes to play off Canton against Nanking. The Japanese Government has presented an ultimatum to the Cantonese army at Shanghai, but not to the forces of Chiang-Kai-Shek. This is a clear indication to the Republican Government of Canton that, if it decides not to join hands with Nanking, Japan will have no quarrel with this southern ally of Chiang-Kai-Shek, an ally whose assistance in warding off the attack on Chinese sovereign rights was available so readily that it caused surprise to the Tokyo militarists.

But the Tokyo war-lords still believe that if they can carry on with the help of the present Japanese Cabinet, the game of "divide and conquer" in China, they will be able to isolate Nanking and crush the power and destroy the influence of the chief governmental authority in China, which has solidified its position and has secured international recognition as the head of the several Chinese republics. While this game continues, while efforts are being pursued to destroy Chinese national unity, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Foreign Minister, declares calmly that his country stands for peace. At Geneva, they do not believe him, but have not the courage to say so.

### AN ELUSIVE PHRASE

In acquitting Mr. Raghunath Damodar, who was charged by the police with distributing leaflets which exhorted people not to buy postal cash certificates, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Court, made some illuminating remarks, on a particular feature of the case which deserve to be carefully noted. Referring to the prosecution argument that the leaflets were capable "of creating hatred or contempt towards the Government established by law," the learned Magistrate said:

"The leaflet asks persons not to invest monies in postal cash certificates but to invest them with Indian Banks and in Indian industries and agriculture. No doubt it says that monies should not be invested to help the present administration which spends recklessly. Now it cannot be said that by these general statements hatred or contempt is created towards Government established by law in India."

The Magistrate observed further: "Even Government themselves have appointed retrenchment committees in order to cut down their expenses, and members in the Legislative Assembly have criticised Government ways of expenditure. At the most it might be called criticism of Government. But it cannot be said that it brings into hatred or contempt Government established by law in India."

The phrase "bringing Government into hatred and contempt" is one of the most elusive phrases in Indian criminal law. And a hundred things have combined to make it even more elusive in these days than it ever was. If only for that reason the magisterial dicta quoted above may help perplexed people, who are wondering in these days what they may or may not say or do, by throwing that much light on its interpretation.

## WHY THIS FOG OF DISTRUST?

### Englishman's Advice To Champions Of Separate Electorates

How does an "outsider," who is "an interested spectator of India's political struggle," view the insistence on the continuation of separate electorates by the champions of the system? An Englishman analyses in the following contribution how "India is throwing away her chance of creating real national unity" by such "strong insistence."

I read with considerable interest the article which appeared in your issue of Tuesday, February 6th, by Mr. Chagla on the subject of the working of joint electorates. Since this matter is one which has been responsible for so much strife in the political arena it should be an urgent duty on everyone to study at first hand, wherever possible, the system in operation. Mr. Chagla seems to have won a very important point for his cause in the figures which he produces for the Bombay Municipal elections.

### LESSON FROM CEYLON ELECTIONS.

Some people, of course, may object that Municipal elections cannot be exactly compared to the elections for the Provincial or Central Legislatures, and that while joint electorates might operate satisfactorily in the former case, the results might be very difficult in the latter. Assuming that there is some force in this argument, it might be disproved by a study of the existing constitution in Ceylon. Conditions in that island are not so very dissimilar to those in India. There are five communities there, European, Burgher, Tamil, Sinhalese and Mahomedan, each of whom have their own cultural, social and religious customs. I must admit that my knowledge of Ceylon is of the slightest and factors may be absent there which are very present

in India to complicate the issue. Nevertheless, though the demand for separate electorates were pressed very strongly, the new constitution contained no special representation in the Legislature for any community, nor any weightage in favour of any class.

### UNNECESSARY APPREHENSIONS.

The first general election under the new constitution which took place (it was I think last year) dispelled the fears of the champions of separate electorates. This was more especially so in the case of the special committees which function there as the executive. The nominations for these are made from the Legislative Assembly, and speaking from memory, there are five such committees. Of these five (again speaking from memory) at least two, if not three, had Europeans elected to the chairmanship although the members of European members in the Assembly represent only about 15 per cent. of the total.

### DO NOT THROW AWAY THE OPPORTUNITY.

It seems to me that India is throwing away her chance of creating a real national unity by the strong insistence from several quarters on the dangers, mostly imaginary, of a system of joint electorates. I have heard the case for and against, argued by the champions of both sides and have

come away convinced that theoretically there can be only one choice, while practically the fog of distrust has only to be dispelled for the difficulties in the way to evaporate.

### AS THE 'OUTSIDER' SEES IT.

As an outsider but yet an interested spectator of India's political struggle, I have often had the feeling that self-interest rather than the safety of a community or the welfare of India has been the guiding motive with those who lay superlative stress on the vital importance of separate electorates. That strange fellow, "the man-in-the-street" with whom I talk from time to time seems to have little bias one way or the other. There seems to be little friction where you find large gangs of workmen, associating continually with each other.

### TROUBLE COMES FROM ABOVE.

My experience has been that when trouble comes between the different communities it has come from above and not from below. That a country crystallised politically into watertight compartments on a religious basis must inevitably take a communal rather than a national outlook is too self-evident to require elaboration. It would be interesting if any of your readers who know something of the working of the constitution in Ceylon could tell us something authoritative upon the subject.

## BOMBAY'S BLIND & OUR DUTY TO THEM

### An Appeal

(BY H. D. CHHATRAPATI.)

Only last week we had a number of Bombay's Social Servants eager to serve our city through our Municipality appealing to the voters of their Wards to elect them so that they might exert themselves according to their light and perhaps, through suggestions which the voters might make, try to render that service the more effective.

We have no road, no corner, no tram junction, no public place or temple, no bazaar or theatre, where we do not come across our blind. And Bombay's blind seem to belong to all India. Attracted by better prospects of begging, the blind are drawn here in numbers. Not a day passes when some new-comer does not enter this attractive field of earning bread, and I know, from stories told by beggar blind boys who attend the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, that friends are waiting to receive such new-comers at every station, who befriend them, and offer in no time to play father, mother, brother as may best become them.

Bombay has introduced compulsory education. The Bombay Municipality was once so very eager that it insisted even upon the blind schools receiving all their blind including the untouchables. I moved them to arrange kindly to send to our school for the blind all their blind children of school-going age. The problem of daily sending them to school and back proved an obstacle and matters stand there. I desire that the same may be solved. I desire, again, that the streets be rid of all our beggar blind, by sending them all to the Happy Home for the Blind, or to the Beggars Home, Bombay. I urge it is cheap. I plead it will make their life more comfortable than it is to-day.

I may be permitted to add that it will remove many an ugly sight, and render many a life more comfortable. With the philanthropic public it is only a question of helping the blind here, or elsewhere. And who knows, when we have tried this experiment say for the life-time of our new civic servants, we may, after that fair experience of full three years, induce our municipality to extend the benefit of that scheme to all our other beggars. And with the Home for the Lepers, and the Home for the Beggars and the Happy Home for the Blind, we should not feel the want of accommodation.

Voluntary workers in the service of society, who have been fortunate enough to secure public confidence to be returned to our municipality, I appeal to you to help this cause of the blind by:—

1. Recognising our blind as human beings with right to live a decent life as their physical

(Continued on page 5.)

## Tipsy-Cake

Whatever may happen elsewhere Ordinance Raj is not to be allowed to lapse in Bengal, where a Bill is to be introduced by Government to amend the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act on the lines of the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Next please? Bombay? Don't let it be thought we are still too weak on this side!

It is a sad reflection that we shall never know what "Sir George Lloyd"—the Back Bay Dredger—not the ex-Satrap—cost the Presidency from first to last.

Sir Ghulam Hussain who was asked the question in the Council said: "It was difficult to say" and could only offer consolation in the fact that it was sold for more than its break-up value, which was estimated at Rs. 25,000.

A poor come-down for a vessel that had the proud record of having broken up the Presidency and the reputation of a Governor.

Some interesting figures were extracted from the Government. The dredger cost Rs. 33,84,827 and it was ultimately sold for four-and-a-half lakhs! And for the period between the two transactions the interest is calculated at approximately Rs. 18,00,000, making a total of Rs. 29,25,827. The quantity of filling done by the dredger was "53,79,533 cubic yards unconsolidated."

So now you can calculate what the cost of filling up Back Bay cost per cubic yard unconsolidated—at least you may if you live at Matunga and come from Kumbakonam and your mouth doesn't water so excessively as to disabuse your faculties in the thought of all those lakhs that have gone into the sea.

A year ago, Mr. Tolani, M.L.C., addressed a series of questions to Government concerning certain events in Upper Sind, including an alleged incident by the Chairman of a meeting of Nawabs, Sardars and Zamindars to "shoot" Satiyagrahis, which was followed by a serious communal riot.

Yesterday the Home Member pulled the question out of its pigeon hole and delivered the following illuminating answer:

"Government consider that the labour and time required for answering a question of such a length after so long a lapse of time since the events to which it relates are out of all proportion to the value of the information asked for."

The grammatical lacunae in this composition will, no doubt, be supplied after the lapse of another twelve months.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Tolani has expressed his "great surprise and dissatisfaction at this reply as it took more than a year for the Hon. Member to give this brief reply." It would have been no more satisfactory if it had been given without a moment's delay.

This method, however, of burking inconvenient interrogations is ingenious. You keep back a question for one year and then say that the labour and time required for answering a question of such length after so long a time since the event to which it relates are not worth the trouble.

Having given the answer to be printed you don't trouble to read the proof, but just let it go like that.

But the present Home Member is not so much to blame. The question was originally addressed to Sir Ernest Hotson and even he was not much to blame. We doubt whether even the original Napoleon could have spared attention from his strategic pre-occupations, for such paltry matters.

Mr. Gilbert-Lodge has withdrawn his candidature for the Bombay Council and Sir Reginald Spence will be returned unopposed. We mention it chiefly for the gratification of rolling these noble-sounding names off our tongue and pen.

All the same, it would have been most undesirable to have a contest between Europeans in these troublous and critical times when it behoves all patriotic Britishers who desire to see the prestige of their community restored to its pristine greatness to stand together, rally round the old flag and support the end of the column.

## ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS Dr. GOUR'S BILL "Divorce Would Destroy Frame- work Of Hindu Society"

—Bhai Parmanand

### LACK OF QUORUM AGAIN: HOUSE ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18. The Legislative Assembly met to-day, to discuss non-official bills.

The President announced the appointment by him of a Committee on petitions presented recently to the House against some legislative measures pending before the House. The Committee will consist of Mr. Shammukham Chetty, Deputy President (Chairman), Mr. Arthur Moore, Sir A. Suhrawardy, Mr. Sarda and Mr. Raju (Members).

#### NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Sir George Rainy, leader of the House, announced the next week's business. There will be motions for consideration and passage, on the 22nd, of the Wire and Wire-Nails Protection Bill, and a motion for circulation of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill. Sir George Rainy will move his resolution dealing with the import duty on galvanised iron, steel pipes and sheets, and Sir Joseph Bhowe will move a resolution concerning the draft convention on the hours of work in coal mines.

The business on the 23rd will include the consideration and passage of the Bamboo Paper Industry Protection Bill and the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee report.

Wednesday will be devoted to the unfinished Government business and Thursday to the presentation of the Railway Budget.

#### PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Shammukham Chetty pointed out that any private bills not introduced in the first session had no chance of coming up for three years. He suggested that preference should be given, to-day, to items relating to the introduction of mills, and intimated his desire, later, to move an amendment to the standing order with a view to give priority to motions for introduction.

The President: The Chair has repeatedly laid down that with the practically unanimous consent of the House, such variations in procedure may be allowed. The Chair sees no objection to the House being unanimous.

#### GOVT. AND STANDING ORDER AMENDMENT.

Sir George Rainy agreed to Mr. Chetty's proposal and made it clear that the Government was not thereby expressing any opinion on the merits of the proposed amendment to the standing order, which might come up later for discussion.

Thereafter numerous non-official bills were introduced.

The following non-official bills were introduced:

Sir Harish Singh Gour's Bill to amend the Income Tax; Mr. G. P. Singh's Bill to provide for the protection of the names "Khaddar" and "Khadi" used as trade descriptions of cloth spun and woven by hand in India; Mr. Jadhav's Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels; Mr. Shammukham Chetty's Bill to remove disabilities affecting untouchable castes of the Hindu community; and his Bill to prevent dedication of women to service in Hindu temples in British India.

The former bill of Mr. Chetty was opposed by Mr. Krishnamachari before introduction. Sir Harish Singh Gour introduced a bill to amend the Hindu Law of Inheritance. Mr. Bhupat Singh introduced a Bill to amend the Child Restraining Act and Bills for amending the same Act were also introduced by Haji Wajidulla and Mr. Krishnamachari. Sardar Santisingh introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Shammukham Chetty introduced a bill to amend the Indian Trusts Act and Sardar Santisingh introduced bills to amend the Indian Registration Act and the Indian Limitation Act. Seth Abulila Haroon introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees and Mr. Krishna-

namachariar introduced a Bill to repeal the Special Marriage (Amendment) Act of 1923.

While this process of formal introduction was going on, Sir Hugh Cocke raised the point that some members were not aware of Mr. Chetty's proposal and enquired whether they were informed of it to enable them to take advantage of it.

The President: The Chair recognises the force of the argument, but members must be present in their seats. It has been a matter of regret to the Chair on many occasions that the attendance has been so poor. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. Das, who came later asked for permission to move his Bill. The Chair declined stating that this could not be done under the procedure of the House.

#### DISSOLUTION OF HINDU MARRIAGES.

The Assembly next took up the motion of Sir H. S. Gour for the reference to a Select Committee of his bill relating to dissolution of Hindu marriages. Mr. Krishnamachari rose to oppose it, when Sir H. S. Gour said that he would be prepared to accept a motion for circulation.

Mr. Jadhav was surprised at some member quoting Justice Landis's observations, which were not applicable to India. The speaker wholeheartedly supported the Bill and asked the Government to remain neutral, so that members could decide whether the measure was necessary or not. He quoted largely from the Sanskrit in support of the Bill.

Mr. Yamin Khan said that as a Muslim he would remain neutral, but thought it his duty to express his opinion. There was no case made out by the opponents of the Bill to prove that it interfered with Hindu religion, but to some extent it certainly interfered with Hindu custom. It was but fair that discretion in choosing their husbands in order to avoid injustice at the hands of selfish parents.

#### LET WOMEN OPINE.

At the same time he supported the circulation motion of Mr. Sitarama Raja, as it was for women to express an opinion whether they wanted this measure or not.

Before the debate was continued, the President drew attention to dilatory motions on the agenda, and said that as Mr. Raja's motion for circulation already moved was itself a dilatory motion, the Chair did not propose to allow another motion, which was for adjourning the debate "sine die"—to be moved.

Bhai Parmanand said that he believed in social reform and wanted that the marriage custom should be rebuilt with a view to reconstruct the Hindu social structure. But man being a social animal, must recognise the limitations on his freedom in society. Hindu society had not yet recognised the necessity for widow remarriages. Such society would certainly oppose the very idea of divorce. Divorce, if allowed, would destroy the framework of Hindu society.

#### ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY.

When the Legislative Assembly met after lunch, there were only 21 members present, and a quorum was not forthcoming. The President, therefore, adjourned the House till Monday.—A. P.

#### MR. G. V. KELKAR INTERED IN NASIK

20th "Dictator" Jailed For Offering Flag Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent.) NASIK, Feb. 17.

The 20th "dictator" of Nasik was arrested in connection with Flag Satyagraha and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A notice has been served for the third time on Mr. G. V. Kelkar prohibiting him from leaving Nasik till July 6.

#### LATHI CHARGE AT WARDHA

Total Of Arrests Reaches 200

#### TOWN OBSERVES HARTAL.

(From A Correspondent.) WARDHA, Feb. 18.

When the news of the arrest of Sardar Sardul Singh reached here, the Taluka Congress Committee announced a hartal and arranged a procession. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday the procession started from Gandhi Chouk and after rounding the city the procession reached near the country liquor shop in Mahadeo Pura, where the meeting was proposed to be held. The D. S. P. with a posse of lathi-police arrived at the meeting place and ordered the crowd to disperse. But the crowd did not disperse. Lathi charge was then ordered and a large number of persons including women and children were injured, some seriously. Even a score of Congress workers were arrested. This was the first lathi-charge in Wardha.

TOWN OBSERVES HARTAL. Government have called 50 military men from Nagpur who are patrolling. The people observed hartal to-day on account of Tuesday's incident.

A Doctor and a municipal councillor were arrested yesterday. The book "Why India Wants Swaraj" published by the Doctor is proscribed.

The total number of arrests in Wardha District is over 200 including 20 ladies.

#### CONVICTS IN KATHIAWAR

Editor & "Dictator" For Sabarmati Jail

(From Our Correspondent.) DHANDHUKA, Feb. 18.

The eighth lady "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha campaign and two other lady workers were arrested at Ranpur while picketing foreign cloth shops. They have been brought to Dhandhuka to stand their trial.

The ninth "Dictator" as well as the third editor of "Dholera Satyagraha Bulletin" were also arrested and escorted to Dhandhuka.

The seventh "Dictator" and the first editor of the Bulletin were sentenced to 18 months' R. I. each. Five volunteers were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. All of them have been taken to the Sabarmati jail.

#### STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations (Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, February 18. Previous closing 3.45 To-day's closing 3.45 Difference Unchanged.

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, February 18. Previous closing 3.45 To-day's opening 3.44-52 To-day's closing 3.45 Difference Unchanged.

#### LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Island Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, February 18. Previous closing 6.95 To-day's opening 6.98 Difference plus .03 To-day's closing 7.08 Difference plus .13

Broach Expectation Rs. 235.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, February 18. Previous closing 5.51 To-day's opening 5.47 Difference minus .04 To-day's closing 5.59 Difference plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 18. Silver ready 19 9/16 Difference unchanged Silver forward 10 11/16 Difference unchanged

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18. Silver 59-13-0 Gold 29-5-6

#### WHY BONUS WAS REFUSED

"Wholly Unjustified Claim" Of Model Mill Workers

Sir Manekji Dadabhai has addressed the following letter to Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Nagpur Textile Union.

"I am in receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant enclosing a copy of the Resolution passed by the meeting of the Model Mills workers on the 10th instant, Mr. P. M. Naidu presiding.

I note that the meeting has put on record their protest against the action of the Model Mills authorities for refusing to pay the attendance bonus of workers for the month of January and warns the authorities that in case this bonus is not paid to the workers, the Union and workers will be compelled to resort to strike.

I am sorry to inform you that neither the threat of a strike nor any action on the part of the Union will induce us to depart from the well-established and recognised rule of all Mills. The bonus is given for regular attendance during the month and it would be impossible to pay to any workmen bonus for the month in case he does not put in his full attendance. On an impartial and careful reflection you yourself will see the justice and propriety of this rule and the absurdity of the demand made by the Union and the workers. I have given my very careful consideration to the matter and I am anxious not to cause any inconvenience or injustice or loss unnecessarily to any of our workmen, but it is impossible for me to accede to your request to pay the bonus when I know that the claim is wholly unjustified and insupportable.

Any concession or our part would lead to more absurd demands both on the part of workers and your Union. However, I thought it advisable to discuss the matter with the representatives of the workmen this morning and I have thoroughly explained to them the situation, and in consonance with the general request made by the representatives of the workmen as a special favour, I have agreed not to deduct their wages for Sunday. I am sorry I cannot go beyond this concession and I trust you yourself on further reflection will see that the Mill authorities have done all that they could possibly do to meet with your and the workers' wishes. I trust you will now advise those workmen who have not still received their wages to accept the same. I may also inform you that I have fully impressed upon the representatives of the workmen this morning that in case they go on strike, I shall not admit them again to work except on the basis of a 10 per cent. general retrenchment in their wages which has already taken place in the case of all officials, heads of departments and clerks.

The council then adjourned till to-day at 2 p.m.

#### PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

Mr. Kale's Resolution Disallowed

The following resolution in connection with the present political situation has been disallowed by the President which Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale gave notice to move:

"This Council, while gratefully appreciating the desire of His Majesty's Government, conveyed in the letters addressed by the Prime Minister of England on the 29th December 1931, to the Chairman of the important committee appointed to continue in India the work of the Round Table Conference, deploring the issue of notifications under the powers given by the Ordinances and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908 to give effect to their various provisions of a very drastic nature simultaneously in all and sundry areas throughout the presidency and expresses its earnest hope that the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to find it possible to withdraw the notifications or limit their operation to its minimum necessities of the situation and in the meanwhile take steps that they will be administered with justice and humanity and not in a vindictive and humiliating manner so as to put a stop to the increasing spirit of bitterness and create a peaceful atmosphere favourable for the work which the R.T.C. Committee have set before themselves for the completion of the scheme of constitutional reforms which will command a wide measure of general assent and which will secure for India that remedy for her ills which lies neither in civil disobedience nor in ordinance rule.

ATTACK LAUNCHED ON BUDGET.

Several Councillors severely criticised the budget estimates of the Government of Bombay for

#### ATTACK ON BUDGET LAUNCHED BEFORE THIN HOUSE

(Continued from page 1). jectionable under the circumstances.

Rao Bahadur R. B. Naik (Surat) assured the Government of council's co-operation but at the same time urged them to see that the ordinances did not harass and humiliate respectable citizens.

ORDINANCE RAJ. Mr. Chaturbhai N. Patel (Kaira) drew a picture of the working of the ordinances in his district and said it shocked "morality and decency of human beings". There were allegations made against the police and it was up to the Government to contradict them. In Ahmedabad, on a certain day every white cap man was assaulted by the police. Even a mill owner was not spared.

A voice:—Did you also come in for it?

Mr. Patel:—I won't shrink at it.

IS IT LAW? Mr. Patel continuing said even women and children were at some places not spared. He asked the Government if it was law? Also if it was lawful for the police to arrest people, assault them and to release them without placing them before a Magistrate? If Government really wished to take the council into their confidence, they should institute enquiries through official and non-official citizens as to how ordinances worked in some of the districts.

At this stage there was no further speaker and the President said he would ask the Finance Member to reply.

Rao Bahadur Kale wished the Home Member to speak first but he refused to do so at that stage.

HOW ORDINANCE WORKS. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale then criticised the working of the ordinances and said in a certain area ordinances might be necessary but not throughout the presidency. Government should enquire how the ordinances were applied in the districts. He then cited the case of Dr. Dixit, a member of the Council from Surat who was detained for two hours by the police because he allowed to stay with him a relative who was a Congressman. This said Mr. Kale was a humiliation of a member of the council.

SEPARATE SIND. Mr. Abdul Majid Liharam (Kachhi) suggested that the best way to balance the budget was to separate Sind from Bombay. This would also satisfy Muslims of Sind. He then bitterly complained the way as to how a was worked on Muslims in Sind and said at first Muslims were not given posts in Government office because they were not educated. Those who were advanced and were in Government service were now retrenched because they were junior in office. Mr. Majid asked the Government to raise the Muslims who were backwards and retrench those who were advanced by a hundred years.

The council then adjourned till to-day at 2 p.m.

#### COALITION NATIONALISTS MEET TO-DAY

To Decide Attitude On Taxation Bills

Although it is not yet certain what attitude the Council as a whole will adopt towards the "money bill" it is expected that Councillors or a majority of them will come to a definite understanding in a day or two. The Coalition Nationalist Party, which is one of the largest parties in the Council has convened a meeting on Friday noon to consider the taxation Bills. The Coalitionists are trying to persuade the Sind and non-Brahmin groups to support them in attitude they will take in regard to the taxation bills. In the meantime, official benches too are busy canvassing votes.

ARRESTS OF RED SHIRTS. LAHORE, February 18.

A Frontier man dressed in European style was arrested this evening while found roaming about in Anarkali. He gave his name as Wazir Khan of Dera Gasikan.

Five Red Shirts and two volunteers were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops in Anarkali and Bazaz Hatti.

The Gandhi Ashram was again raided to-day and the Congress flag and some other articles were removed.—A. P.

Mussolini's Nieces Injured In Motor Smash.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Two of Sgr. Mussolini's nieces have been seriously injured in a motorsmash near Lake Maggiore. The Duke's sister has also been slightly hurt.—Reuter.

#### CITY NOTES

## THEY HAVE TO BORROW ANOTHER TWO CRORES

### GOVERNMENT'S UNENVIABLE RECORD

Bombay, Feb. 18. The rupee is worth 11 as. 48 ps. gold or 12.85 pence to-day.

more than six weeks yet to go through.

WHY INVOLVE THE IMPERIAL BANK?

The Imperial Bank statement as of February 12th shows that the Government have borrowed another Rs. 2 crores from the Bank whose reserve of securities now stands at Rs. 19,21 lakhs. Eleven crores of Ways and Means Advances is no joke but the Finance Member will try to persuade the Assembly into thinking that the Government's position has improved because the floating debt is only about Rs. 52 crores.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

But the Government's financial position has deteriorated considerably during the last few months since we went off the gold standard. Let us take into account the credit items first. There has been a reduction in open Treasury Bills from Rs. 84 crores by Rs. 22 crores. Then they have repaid the £15 million Sterling Loan a month ago, making Rs. 20 crores. Total credit achievement is thus Rs. 42 crores.

THE DEBIT ITEMS.

In the first place, the Government have borrowed Rs. 48 crores from the Paper Currency Reserve through at 5000. Secondly they have borrowed Rs. 11 crores from the Imperial Bank. Thirdly they have received Rs. 16 crores through the 1935 Treasury Bonds. This makes the debit total Rs. 75 crores. The net deterioration of the Government is thus about Rs. 33 crores in four months. This is not an achievement to be proud of.

TARE THE WHOLE YEAR.

The Government have received Rs. 13 crores as proceeds of the Sterling Loan floated in June 1931 (which it will be recalled had to be subscribed mostly by the underwriters). They increased the Treasury Bills with the public by Rs. 19 crores till September. They resorted to the Paper Currency Reserve to the extent of Rs. 12 crores for remitting £9 millions to the Secretary of State. This makes a total of Rs. 44 crores up to September against which there was a reduction of Rs. 6 crores in the ad hoc in the Paper Currency Reserve. The net deterioration in the Government finances during the whole year so far has thus been Rs. 38 crores up to September plus Rs. 33 crores since then or Rs. 71 crores. Against this they deserve credit for what has been spent on capital expenditure for which borrowing would have been resorted to in the usual course. Allowing for Rs. 8 crores for this purpose, we arrive at a net worsening of Rs. 63 crores so far. And we have

1932-33 on Thursday. They all spoke in no uncertain terms of the extravagance of the Government, which they said, was responsible for the present economic chaos.

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WHY INVOLVE THE IMPERIAL BANK?

If the Government wanted to borrow so heavily they could always have resorted to their old methods of hiding the operation in all manner of ways or of frankly laying their case before the Assembly. They have unfortunately chosen the alternative of the new financial ordinance through which the securities of the Imperial Bank have come down by Rs. 11 crores in four weeks and the Government have had the benefit of it all, though they have pretended that this was trade demand. But as can be seen from the Imperial Bank's statement this demand has been going down steadily, though this is the time when usually it should go up heavily.

THE CROSS-RATE MOVEMENT.

The City Editor of the "Daily Express" of London is of opinion that, though the payment by the Bank of England of the £20 million Loan to the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank has had a steady influence on the value of sterling, no improvement should be expected till August next, because the British Government will have to repay the £20 millions which it has borrowed from these two institutions. This means that the present level is likely to be stationary unless some extraordinary events like the settlement of the Reparations take place.

SECURITIES GO DOWN.

After the heavy rise during the last two days to meet the demands of the unofficial settlement oversold position, 3½ per cents have declined to Rs. 56-12 to-day. This itself might be a temporary lull according to the optimists, but if they want to test the real strength of the market, they have only to try a little selling and the bottom will fall out of it.

UNEMPLOYMENT ELSEWHERE.

India is the land of almost universal unemployment and as the Government do not favour the proposal to take a census of unemployment. But in other countries this is regularly done. The "New Leader" which publishes a striking "Fact" each week, gave the following figures in mail week. United States, 8 millions; Germany, 5 millions; France, nearly 3 millions; Britain, nearly 2½ millions and in Russia there was no unemployment. One is surprised to know that in three weeks the number in the United States has risen by one million to nine millions. Is this not an indication that the concentration of money in the hands of capitalists does not mean prosperity?

GOVERNMENT BORROW RS. 2 CRORES MORE

Imperial Bank Statement As Of Feb. 12.

(In thousands of Rupees).

This week. Comparison with last week.

Public Deposits 6,88,20 — 3082

Other Deposits 69,56,44 — 21,50

Loans from Government 3,50,00 same

Securities 19,21,15 — 1,55,11

Ways and Means Advances 11,00,00 + 2,00,00

Loans 9,46,89 — 3,39

Cash credits 25,31,03 — 25,74

Bills Discounted 5,99,62 + 13,53

Cash balance 8,16,74 — 75,00

Percentage 11.36.

Trade demand down by 16 lakhs.

BOMBAY BLIND AND OUR DUTY TO THEM

(Continued from Page 4)

condition may best permit them to do.

2. To arrange for the education and training of such of them as can benefit by it. In institutions which are ready to receive them in this town.

3. To arrange for the occupation and employment of the adult blind whose problem may need special attention by providing for their special training as may help them to re-engage themselves in their old occupations. With many it will need a short course of re-learning details of work through senses other than sight.

4. To arrange for the comfortable housing, decent clothing, and healthy food for the old and the infirm.

# 'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

## STRAIGHT to the LUNGS

### GREAT VALUE OF PEPS FOR COLDS, CHILLS & BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.

When the air we breathe is so often damp and impure, it is to be wondered at that coughs, colds and throat and lung complaints generally are so common. For years there has been a great demand for a remedy that would act directly on the bronchials and lungs. In the discovery and success of Peps breathe-able tablets this problem has at last been solved.

When you take Peps you are virtually breathing the healing and invigorating air of the pine forests into your chest and lungs. This treatment is safer and far more certain than swallowing druggish cough mixtures.

To preserve the volatile oils which Peps contain, every tablet has to be separately wrapped in silver foil. When Peps are dissolved in the mouth, the healing and germicidal fumes given off are carried with the breath down the throat and bronchials into the recesses of the lungs. Peps free the breathing and produce an immediate feeling of chest comfort. They soothe and heal the tender irritated membranes, clear the air tubes of phlegm and dangerous germs.

Always carry a few Peps about with you. Take them for protection and as a remedy for coughs, colds, catarrh, night chills, wheeziness, chest tightness, whooping cough, laryngitis, breathing difficulty and bronchitis. All medicine dealers sell Peps at Rupee One a bottle. Agents—Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

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DOCTORS advise Horlick's for children to ensure that they are provided with the elements they need for growth and vitality. For in Horlick's are the body-building elements every child needs. Start your little ones on Horlick's today! Either at their regular meals, or at special times—at 11 a.m. or bed time. Use the handy Horlick's Mixer to prepare it.

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The Original Malted Milk  
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## SHIPPING NEWS.

### Exports & Imports.

#### ARRIVALS

Feb. 18.  
Yamagata Maru, Iwashita, Kobe  
Nurmahal, Ockeshoth, Calcutta  
British Reliance, Luck, Abadan  
Hokkai Maru, Oki, Calcutta  
Trautentfels, Gorden, Hamburg

#### DEPARTURES

Feb. 19.  
Sturmfels, Feldstedt, Hamburg  
Genoa Maru, Inawasa, Karachi  
Surada, Habbay, Karachi  
Gharinda, Endustry, Karachi  
City of Lyon, Adams, Calcutta

#### LOADING

Feb. 18.  
Steamer Risaldar for Rangoon  
Steamer Nurmahal for Rangoon  
Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe  
Steamer Shingo Maru for Kobe  
Steamer India for Genoa  
Steamer Varna for Busrah  
Steamer Silverpine for New York

#### ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Maloja: The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Maloja, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and 98 passengers.

S S Yamagata Maru: The N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal: The T M Company's steamer Nurmahal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Hokkai Maru: The G T Company's steamer Hokkai Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Trautentfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trautentfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Sturmfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sturmfels will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Genoa Maru: The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Surada: The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Gharinda: The B I S N Company's steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Lyon: The P F Campbell Company's steamer City of Lyon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

#### EXPORTS

Feb. 18.  
S S Viceroy of India for London: 1 bale animal skin A L Has-sain; 1 bale animal skin K A Rasul; 5 bales animal skin Grind-ley and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 50 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 11 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatal and Co.

For Marseilles: 60 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 1280 bags ground-nuts 2800 bags castorseed K Dev-chand and Co.

For Manchester: 175 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Manufacturing Co.

For Glasgow: 2818 bags ground-nuts cakes 663 bags linseed cakes A Omerbhoy.

S S Tuscania for Liverpool: 10 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 36 bales wool raw E Mavil and Co; 20 bales wool raw M Jetha and Co; 12 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 300 bags groundnuts T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg: 36 bags groundnut cakes M Hosen and Sons.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg: 42 bags gum karaya D Mavil and Co; 2325 bags groundnut cakes A Omerbhoy; 1600 bags groundnut cakes H V Omerbhoy; 16 cases casings Ad Meyer; 1350 bags groundnut cakes H Ramji and Co; 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Antwerp: 980 bags linseed cakes 750 bags groundnut cakes K Prasad and Co; 33 drums castor oil W Latham and Co; 120 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw Birja Brook; 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam: 1250 bags linseed cakes A Omerbhoy; 4000 bags groundnut cakes H V Omerbhoy.

S S Silverpine for New York: 70 bags plantago seed Mavil and Sons; 67 bags sandalwood L Now-rot and Co.

For Marseilles: 2325 bags groundnuts 140 bags burmeric 140 bags henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co.

S S India for Marseilles: 1000 bags madder ore Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Genoa: 2545 bags ground-nuts L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Brel and Co.

For Narasole: 75 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Miranpore for Hongkong: 2000 baskets onions R E Dada-chani and Co.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe:

#### IMPORTS

Feb. 18.  
S S Viceroy of India Agents M M and Co from London: 1020 bundles e-ware pipes; 185 cases beer; 73 cases medicine; 290 cases o'stores; 50 cases lime juice; 32 cases metal polish; 80 cases gripe water; 50 cases cigarette; 38 cases manilla rope; 22 cases kippers; 50 cases castor oil; 100 cases brassware; 55 cases sausages; 203 cases boot polish; 50 cases boiler composition; 39 kegs dyes; 769 drums lubricating oil; 149 drums paint; 128 cases gin; 50 cases biscuits; 79 cases whisky; 69 bundles tubes; 20 kegs chem-cals; 84 bags whitening; 309 cases milk.

From Bordeaux: 85 cases brandy.

From Chernite: 20 cases brandy.

From Marseilles: 74 drums aniline colour; 196 drums chemicals; 50 cases cummin seeds; 61 cases wine; 600 bags almonds; 140 bags milk; 120 bags vermouth; 250 cases soap.

From Gibraltar: 32 cases wine.

From Port Said: 100 cases beer; 40 cases iron ware.

From Alexandria: 500 bales cotton.

From Aden: 16 bales silk piece goods; 32 bales silk raw.

S S Kenya Agents M M and Co from Durban: 1 box gold sovereigns; 50 boxes aloes.

From Mozambique: 2734 bags cashewnuts; 300 bags napu-seed.

From Daresalam: 46 tasks ivory.

From Zanzibar: 920 bags cloves; 30 bags cloves stems; 25 cases milk.

From Mombassa: 1000 bags soda ash; 1395 bags cashew nuts; 766 bales cotton.

S S Varna Agents M M and Co from Busrah: 12 bales wool; 580 bags dates; 331 bags hartmann manure; 524 bags wheat; 200 bags rice; 20 cases cigarettes.

#### YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 17.  
Our market has continued to remain steady to firm during the week under review and prices have remained almost unchanged in all kinds of yarns. There has been further improvement in prices of cotton in sympathy with improvement in America and in Liverpool as a result of deflation scheme inaugurated recently by the American President. Owing to the very high prices of yarns it does not suit consumers to make purchases particularly of coarse counts at the present level of prices and therefore the demand for ready goods has considerably fallen off during the week. Turn-over is consequently much restricted in coarse counts and most of the business that is transacted has been of very speculative nature for distant and forward deliveries. In fine yarns however, the position is comparatively more healthy than in coarse yarns. Reports from consuming districts go to show that consumers are not in a position to pay such higher prices for coarse counts as they are not able to compete with the Indian Mill cloth as well as with imported cloth and the prices offered are much too low in many cases to admit of any bulk business. Dealers, middlemen and speculators have been however, making forward purchases in anticipation of higher prices in the long run. Offtake for spot goods has continued to be very poor, whereas the turnover for forward delivery has been satisfactory. Undertone of the market on the whole is healthy.

**ENGLISH YARNS.**  
There are limited stocks and small arrivals and only a small business is being done in this class of yarns as usual.

**JAPANESE YARNS.**  
Prices have remained fairly steady in this class of yarns with a good turnover for 40s. single Chinese yarn as well as in Japanese mercurized yarns. On the whole the business is limited on account of high prices and on account of war between China and Japan.

**ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.**  
The syndicate raised their prices further and the undersold stocks with them are not large. Demand has continued satisfactory during the last few days but it remains to be seen whether it will not be affected on account of the present high level of prices and also on account of cheaper Japanese arrivals, their cheaper quotations for forward business. There have been large enquiries for Japanese yarns which are considered satisfactory both for weaving and dyeing and fair amount of turnover has been done in this class of yarns. The undertone is steady.

**INDIAN YARNS.**  
Our Mills have received increased enquiries for various kinds of yarns particularly for fine yarns during the last few

#### "COLLECTIONS QUITE SATISFACTORY"

No Foundation For "Chronicle" Statement Says Official Report

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—  
Under the heading "Land Revenue not coming in", the following paragraph appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Friday, 12th February:—

"During the months of January to March land revenue comes in usually at a fairly good rate about Rs. 6 crores but this year collections have been very low, particularly in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and the United Provinces. In some part little or no revenue has been collected against demands of over 1 lakh."

"QUITE SATISFACTORY."  
So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, there is no foundation for the statement that collections this year have been particularly low. In 1931 collections do not begin till February. In the Presidency proper only the first instalment is collected in January in some of the khairi areas. In January 1932 the total collections were about Rs. 87 lakhs in all districts. The returns for January 1932 have not yet been received from two districts, but the total collections for the other districts were Rs. 80 lakhs. The collections, in fact, have so far been quite satisfactory.

#### Depressed Classes Board Propaganda Meeting

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A communique issued by the Backward Class Board states:—  
"The meetings of the Backward Class Board were held in Bombay on the 13th, 15th and 16th. All the members were present except Dr. Ambedkar who was engaged in the Central Franchise Committee."

The Board discussed matters relating to the needs of the Depressed Classes relating to education, wells and Dharmasalas. The practice of dedication of girls to the temples practised by the Depressed Classes, and to some extent by the other castes, was also discussed. The discussions chiefly were of a general nature, and many points were left over for further consideration and for the collection of information.

**CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE.**  
The Director of Information showed that the Board is very much aware of the responsibility that lies upon it in its capacity as adviser to Government, and is accordingly reluctant to decide upon the practical aspects of its policy with precipitation.

The most important practical step agreed upon in this session was the formation of subordinate District Committees whose duties will consist of propagandizing work and of furnishing information to the Board.

The next session of the Board will probably take place before the next Council Meetings. The work of gathering information will continue meanwhile."

#### NAVSARI PLEADER ARRESTED

SURAT, Feb. 18.  
Dhirajlal Gheladhal Desai, a leading pleader of Navsari (Baroda territory) and a resident of Navsari has been arrested by the British police and remanded to Jalapore lock-up A. P.

#### LUCKNOW EX-"DICTATORS" JAILED

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.  
Two ex-dictators of Lucknow Congress have been sentenced by the City Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each in default one month's additional imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The ex-Secretary of the Town Congress has been awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' additional imprisonment under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Two more ex-dictators have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each in default one month's additional imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Forty-seven persons including five women have been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two persons have been released on tendering apology. A lad of tender age was detained until rising of the court.—A. P.

days and some of them are reported to have sold fairly good quantities in yarns over 20s. to 40s. In coarse counts however, prices are unworkable and very little business has been done. It is reported that the Up-country Mills have been making fairly satisfactory sales of yarns and cloth at a handsome profit. The general feeling on this whole is Indian yarns is optimistic in view of the Swadeshi Movement and in view of the expected shortage of fine yarns before long owing to the strained relations between Japan and China.

## "SWSTIKA" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT IS A SUPER CEMENT

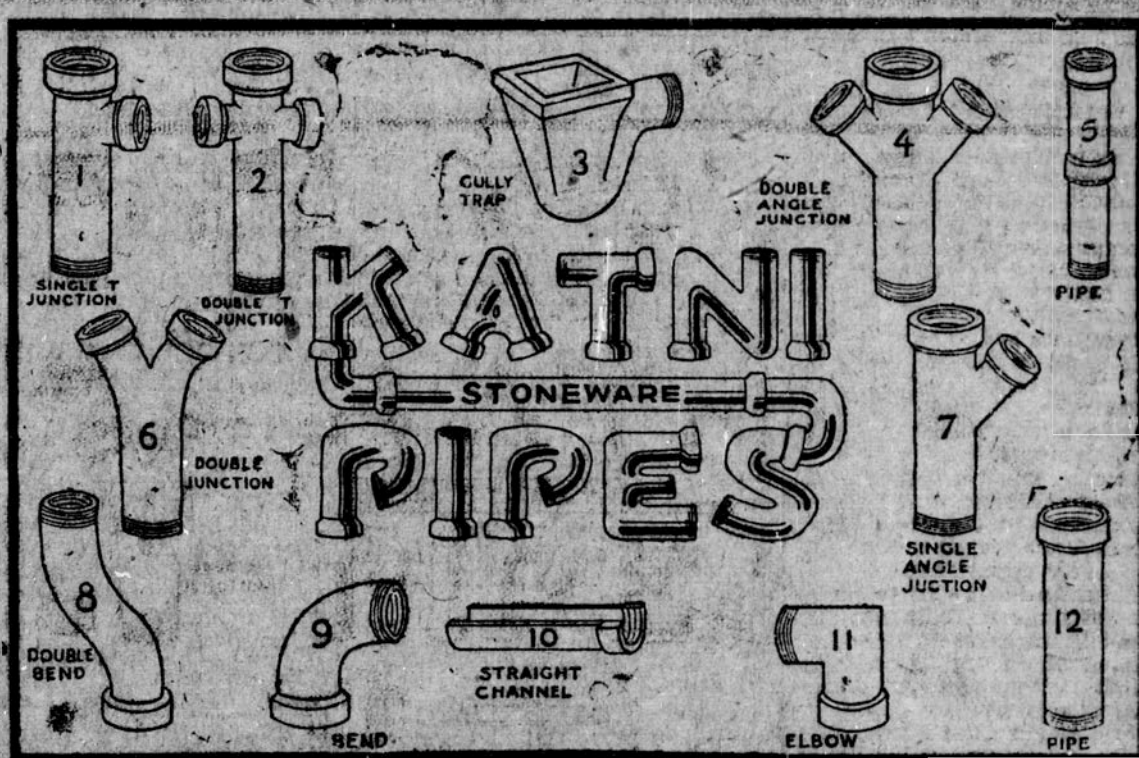
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#### PENNY TO HAVE LOWER VALUE.

Details Of Unions New Currency

PRETORIA, By Mail.  
The devaluation of the South African venny by 4 per cent is likely to be one of the most interesting results of the introduction of the new South African currency as contemplated by the Government but there is no likelihood of devaluation of the gold sovereign.

The new currency bill has already been drafted and the schedule of new coins completed. It is learned on reliable authority that there is no truth in the rumour that the Government's intention is to devalue the South African gold coin, which will remain at 113,000 grains of fine gold.

According to present information, it will be a gold ten florin piece which will most probably be known as the Rand, and will be of the same value as the present South African pound. At the moment it is indicated that the new currency Bill will provide for nine coins as compared with ten in use at present. The florin will be divided into 100 cents and special provision is being made to maintain the ticky, or three pence.

Two alternatives face the Government in respect of the penny, either devaluation by four per cent or increasing its value by about 12 per cent. The present opinion is that devaluation will be preferred.

It is not yet known whether one cent pieces will be struck. Reuter.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1906).

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON, EAST AFRICA.

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5. PAID UP POLICIES will receive subsequent Guaranteed Bonus.

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Nicely perfumed for daily toilette.  
Its use will keep the skin smooth,  
lovely and insure against all infections.  
Free From Animal Fat.  
THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

## NEW YORK COTTON

## SOUTHERN SELLING

New York, Feb. 17.  
FURTHER RISE AT THE OPENING FOREIGN BUYING CO-OPERATIVES SOLD WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET PRICES CLOSE 3 TO 5 PTS. DOWN SPOT COTTON 5 PTS. LOWER AT 6.90C.

Another high level of cotton prices was reached to-day on the New York Cotton Exchange. The new financial measures have influenced heavy buying by foreign operators and the demand is mostly supplied by Co-operatives and holders of actual cotton. If there was decided change in the cotton situation, it remains to be seen why holders of actual cotton are selling. To us, it appears that present prices are considered satisfactory by holders of cotton and they think it a good opportunity to liquidate holdings of cotton when there is demand for it. The acreage question is still pending and any material rise in prices of raw cotton at this time will have adverse effect on the reduction of the acreage. The world seems to rely more on the new financial measures adopted by the U. S. A. and there is good demand for cotton but we find no corresponding improvement in cloth demand. This will ultimately result in large accumulations of manufactured stocks. The technical situation of the market is rather weak and we prefer buying on good setbacks only. In these days of depression and lack of credit there cannot be advances over advances in prices and we think the present level of prices fairly discounts the improvements so far there is no solution of the disturbed finances of the Central Europe and without stable currency any attempt to raise cotton prices will meet with a premature collapse.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points and a foreign buying prices touched another high level of the year when May delivery was quoted at 7.05c. The opening rise attracted large southern selling and prices eased off. The Wall Street Stock Exchange was also weak and in the absence of any buying the market closed easy at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 6.72c.

## PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 7.05+06 (10.14 a. m.) Lowest 6.93-06 (2.47 p. m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

"Some selling for a reaction well taken."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from our Foreign Friends:—

New York:—"Weakness in other markets caused by further liquidation Co-operative Associations continue selling freely. Outside demand not sufficient to sustain the market. World favour sales on all goods rallies."

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.  
March 6.76-03  
May 6.95-04  
July 7.12-04  
October 7.35-05  
December 7.54-03  
January 7.61-05  
Middling Spot 6.90-05

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.  
March 6.77-03  
May 6.96-03  
Middling Spot 6.72-04

## NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 17.  
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)  
March 6.83  
May 7.00  
July 7.18  
New York Noon Call 6.83  
March 7.03  
May 7.19

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 17.  
Bales.  
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 30,000  
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000  
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.  
February 1932 5.55-14  
March 1932 5.40 5.53-14  
April 1932 5.51-13  
May 1932 5.46 5.51-13  
June 1932 5.51-13  
July 1932 5.47 5.51-13  
August 1932 5.52-13  
September 1932 5.53-12  
October 1932 5.51-12  
November 1932 5.57-12  
December 1932 5.61-13  
January 1933 5.50 5.63-13  
February 1933 5.65-13  
Middling Spot 5.82-09

## LIVERPOOL COTTON

## MORE SALES OF CLOTH IN INDIA

Liverpool, Feb. 17.  
STRONG OPENING—PRICES 6 TO 8 PIS. UP—MORE SALES IN INDIA—SMALL HEDGE SELLING FIRM ON LIMITED OFFERINGS—MARKET CLOSES 14 TO 12 PIS HIGHER—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 9 PIS. UP AT 5.82D.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 4 points on parity with overnight New York closing prices but on account of Continental and Bombay buying, the market opened strong at a rise of 6 to 8 points. The market remained steady without any outstanding feature. Later, good Manchester advices "More Sales in India" caused further steadiness. During the last hour firmness was maintained on limited contracts, there being only small sales. The market closed firm at a rise of 14 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 5.82d.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 13 points. Egyptian Cotton prices responded to the firmness of American section and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market ruled firm and prices closed at a rise of 20 to 25 points. AMERICAN COTTON NOT ATTRACTIVE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report state:—

Daily receipts are again diminishing and the local unsold stock holders do not appear anxious to sell as most of their cotton is held with very little advance by up-country dealers.

The Forward Market opened steady but later buying by option dealers and a little straddle reversing against American caused firmness. As before stated option dealers seem to be firm in their holdings with the knowledge that here still exists a considerable unworked short interest against the trade account and very few holders will cause a scarcity of contracts. It is argued that the bolera crop may be satisfactory but it will go to make up the heavy deficit in the production of Central Provinces, Berar and Western styles. Some demand for these latter styles is now reported from the Continent.

The general opinion amongst Indian spinners seems to be that American Cotton is not yet attractive and should the political situation improve there will be more demand for Indian Cotton. Occasional setbacks will create a healthier market and we continue to recommend our friends to hold their purchases with patience as we eventually look for much higher prices.

## PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—"New York cables, co-operatives reported selling futures but buying actual."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

"Scarcity of contracts was the principal feature."

It looks to us as if world's sentiment is becoming more bullish on cotton.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Manchester turnover is gradually expanding. South reports India and Japan buying."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th instant (5-35 p. m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market tone extremely steady; no pressure spots; despite recent advance think tendency will be upwards; more business doing in Manchester; good trade doing particularly in Egyptian Uppers; look far gradually appreciating values."

## INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.  
BROACH—  
Fully good (good staple) 5.48  
Fine (good staple) 5.50  
Superfine (good staple) 5.72  
COIMBATUR—  
Good 5.94  
Fully good 5.99  
Fine 6.14  
BENGAL—  
Good 4.90  
Fully good 5.00  
Fine 5.10  
SCIND—  
Fully good 5.00  
Fine 5.15  
Superfine 5.20

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.  
March 7.20  
May 7.50  
July 7.67  
October 7.63  
November 7.69  
December 8.11  
January 1933 8.11  
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot 7.55

## MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

B. C. RATE—  
T T 1/6 33 1/2  
D D 1/6 18.

LONDON—  
Banks Selling T T 1/6 13 Feb.  
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.  
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Mar.  
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.  
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.  
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 15/32 February.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16.  
Mar.  
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 April.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—  
T T 387  
Banks Selling T T 386  
Banks Buying T T 380

PARIS—  
Banks Selling D D 650  
Banks Buying D D 675  
AMSTERDAM—  
Banks Selling D D 34

JAPAN—  
Banks Selling T T 136  
Banks Buying 60 days 126  
HONGKONG—  
Banks Selling D D 98 3/8

SHANGHAI—  
Banks Selling D D 129 1/4  
SINGAPORE—  
Banks Selling D D 154 3/8.

JAVA—  
Banks Selling D D 64 3/8.  
CROSS RATE—  
New York/London 3 3/4 17th instant.

Shanghai/London 1 1/1 1/8 18th instant.  
Japan/London 2 1/2 3/4 17th instant.

London/Paris 87.45 17th instant  
London/Berlin 24.50 17th instant.

London/Switzerland 17.50 17th instant.  
London/Italy 66.10 17th instant  
London/Berlin 14.52 17th instant.

London/Holland 8.51 17th instant.  
Tone of Sterling Exchange—  
Quiet, steady.

Gold 26-0-1, 16th instant.  
6-0-1 17th instant.  
Silver London Ready 19 5/8.  
16th instant; 19 9/16 17th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 13/16.  
16th instant; 19 11/16 17th instant.

Silver New York Ready 30 1/2.  
16th instant; 30 1/4 17th instant.  
London Discounts 3 Months.  
5 1/2 per cent. 16th instant;  
5 7/16 per cent. 17th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months.  
5 9/16 per cent. 16th instant;  
5 9/16 per cent. 18th instant.  
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.  
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY—  
One month 5-1-4 per cent.  
Call 4 1/2 per cent.  
3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent.  
6 Mos. 5 per cent.  
Tone of money market—Dull.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 17.  
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.  
Paid & sellers 154-12.  
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.  
May/Aug paid and sellers 187-7.

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 17.  
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.  
Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/3 nominal.  
C. & F. Bombay.  
Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/6-1/2 nominal.  
C. & F. Karachi.  
Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/9-1/2 nominal.

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 17.  
Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton—  
No offers.  
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton—  
Feb./Mar. sellers 114-3-6.  
Rapeseed, Tioria, Hull Continental.  
Feb./Mar. sellers 112-12-6.

## LINSEED.

London, Feb. 17.  
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), per ton—  
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. (Hull) per ton—  
Feb./Mar. paid 18-18 s.  
Linseed, Bombay, (London) (Hull) per ton—  
Feb./Mar. 113-2-6.

## WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 17.  
Rosario Santa Fe, per lb. cargoes—  
March paid 27-1/2.  
Barletta Russo, per lb. parcels—  
Feb./Mar. sellers 28-3.  
Wheat South Australian, parcels—  
Feb./Mar. sellers 27-3.  
Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels—  
May/June nominal 24-6.

## LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 17.  
Silver—Market is quiet.  
Spot 19-9-11/16  
Forward 19-11-1/16

## LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 17.  
Bar Gold Fine, per oz. 16-0-1

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 56/15.  
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8.  
4 per cent. 1934/37 Loan Rs. 86-8  
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 64-8  
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 94-14.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 70/12.  
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 82/8.  
5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 94.  
5 per cent. 1939-45 Loan Rs. 82/8.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 98.  
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98-12.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 94.  
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 101/7.  
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101/10.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 61.  
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 60.  
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 59/8.

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72/8.  
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8.  
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8.

Tone of Market—Very Steady.  
Tone of London Silver—Quite and featureless. Small business.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.  
London, Feb. 17.  
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.  
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 Months 5-7/16 per cent.  
Bank Bills 6 Months 5-9/16 per cent.  
Fin. Trade Bills, 3 Months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fin. Trade Bills, 6 Months 6-7/8 per cent.  
LONDON EXCHANGES.  
London, Feb. 17.

T T London on Berlin 14.51-1/2.  
T T London on Amsterdam 8.51-1/4.  
T T London on Brussels 24.72.

T T London on Madrid 44.65.  
T T London on Milan 65.12.  
T T London on Bern 17.65.  
T T London on Paris 87.46.

T T London on Prague 116.62.  
T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.44-5/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.  
London, Feb. 17.  
Chartered Bank of India A. & China 111-3/4.

Kongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) 238.  
P. & O. Banking Corporation 26.  
Funding Loan 4 per cent 87-1/4.  
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 276.

Indian Loan 5-1/3 per cent 2-1/2.  
Ruppee Paper 5-1/2 per cent 240.  
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan 150.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 155.  
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 180.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent 155-1/4.  
War Loan 5 per cent 299.  
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 293-7/8.

LONDON METAL.  
London, Feb. 17.  
Copper, Braziers 252 nominal.  
Yellow Metal 113-1/2 F.O.B. & Nominal.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands 113-1/4.  
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge 113-1/4.

Tin, English Ingots 1143-1/4.  
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.  
New York, Feb. 17.

Demand Bills 3.44-50.  
COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.  
New York, Feb. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1/8.

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.  
Khandesh 2,258  
Central India 2,197  
Bansi-Nugger 1,073  
Berar 4,373  
Central Provinces 928  
Dholera 962  
N.-W. Provinces 452  
Rajputana 741  
Sind-Punjab 2,358  
Western-Northerns 245  
Americans 389  
Egyptians 884  
Cotton 16,760  
CWTS. 4,971  
Linnseed 4,289

Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 2,840  
Groundnuts 2,721  
Gingellyseeds 42,667  
Mustardseeds 10,881  
Castorseeds 34,196  
Rice 7,116  
Myrabollams 12,791  
Cottonseeds 3,309  
Gram 7,022  
Jowar 170  
Barley 847  
Bajra 121

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.  
EX-GODOWN.  
Bombay, Feb. 18.  
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 493 per ton.  
Filtered Coconut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.  
Filtered Tilt Oil Rs. 18/0 per case of 84 lbs.  
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 105 per ton.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.  
Bombay, Feb. 18.  
Sup. Fine, F.G. Good  
M. G. Bengal 205 204 199 195  
M. G. Raj-putana 205 204 199 195  
M. G. Faras 207 202 197 193  
M. G. Omra 224 220 210  
M. G. Omra No. 3 236 232 228  
M. G. Omra No. 2 225 225 221

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed. Spot per lb. 2-3/4 sellers.



Sold by:  
SVADESHI, Church Gate Street, Fort; T. A. WAGH & CO., Girgaum; MODERN DENTAL & SURGICAL STORES, Lamington Road; YAZDANI STORES, Imperial Mahal, Dadar, G. I. P.; KANARA STORES, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P.; SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruikshank Road, near Bori Bunder, and other Swadeshi Stores, Grocers & Chemists. For free sample write to the manufacturers. The DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

SHANTA, a palatable health drink, taken hot like tea or coffee, is made of cereals. It gives all the body building vitamins, and serves as a tonic restorative. Shanta soothes the nerves, changes your "looks" and "clears" your eyes, eliminates the causes for colds, coughs, sleeplessness, malaria, indigestion, headache and exhaustion, yet it is not a medicine.

For every cup of boiling water or milk add 3 tea spoonfuls of Shanta and then boil for 5 minutes more. Serve with either milk or cream adding sugar to taste. Re. 1 per lb.

## BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

Bombay, Feb. 18.  
Bombay Share and Cotton brokers and merchants are evidently in no mood to transact any business in the present political atmosphere. Although the cotton as well as share markets were officially kept open for forward business the turnover was zero and there was no trading on either exchanges.

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.  
Bombay, Feb. 18.  
Since 1st Sept. Yesterday. This year.

In full-pressed Bales. Khandesh 2,258 63,183  
Central India 2,197 77,874  
Bansi and Nagari 1,073 52,504  
Hyderabad-Gaonani 4,373 119,203  
Berar 928 45,265  
Total Provinces 10,829 371,110  
Dholera 962 96,575  
N.-W. Provinces 452 23,208  
Rajputana 741 33,457  
Sind-Punjab 2,358 93,755  
Broach 849 8,494  
Goomla & Dharwar 10,965  
Western-Northerns 245 13,519  
Gocanada 3  
Thinevelly and Cambodia 1,500  
Persian 872  
American 369 41,406  
Egyptian and African 804 58,128  
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 64  
Total 16,760 752,966

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.  
1st Sept. to 11th Feb. In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday. This year.

Europe Japan & China 3,550 405,947  
Coast Ports 20,398  
Up-country by Rail 74,616  
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan 11,017  
Total 3,550 591,247

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.  
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18-2-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours -0.29.  
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.6 degrees.  
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.1 degrees (6.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.9 degrees 3.7 above normal.  
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S  
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.  
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10.)

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.  
EX-GODOWN.  
Bombay, Feb. 18.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 493 per ton.  
Filtered Coconut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.  
Filtered Tilt Oil Rs. 18/0 per case of 84 lbs.  
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 105 per ton.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.  
Bombay, Feb. 18.  
Sup. Fine, F.G. Good  
M. G. Bengal 205 204 199 195  
M. G. Raj-putana 205 204 199 195  
M. G. Faras 207 202 197 193  
M. G. Omra 224 220 210  
M. G. Omra No. 3 236 232 228  
M. G. Omra No. 2 225 225 221

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed. Spot per lb. 2-3/4 sellers.

## ENCOURAGE SWADESHI

BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES AT

## INDIAN ART MUSEUM

PROP.: FOHOMUL BROS., CANNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY 3.

The only biggest wholesale house in the East for:—  
CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS & SCARVES, SANDALWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE, NUMDAS PRINTS, SILKS AND CURIOS.

A visit to our store will enable you to inspect our fine selection of genuine  
PERSIAN CARPETS.  
QUALITY and VALUE GUARANTEED.

## SAFE MILK

SAFE in all seasons, no matter how hot the weather. SAFE wherever you get it, because it never varies. SAFE because it has all its vitamins but is free from harmful germs. SAFE because it is sealed securely from dust and dirt and danger. Use only MILKMAID MILK for every household purpose.

## MILKMAID PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND MILK

## OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-2-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.6 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.  
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.  
P. P. Bales 1931-32 19

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is a progressive insurance

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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can be consulted by the  
insuring public on all  
occasions and for all  
insurances.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932.

## MILITARY FIRING IN KASHMIR JUSTIFIED

### Committee Of Enquiry Reject Allegations Of Excesses In Toto

NO PUBLIC FLOGGING, BUT IT WAS VISIBLE  
FROM PUBLIC ROAD FOR TWO DAYS

Popular Evidence "False And Fabricated"  
Local Officials And Leaders Blamed  
In Middleton's Report

"Military firing in Kashmir was minimum, necessary and justified" is the finding of Mr. Middleton whose report on Kashmir riots is published. All allegations of excesses on the part of the military are rejected; and the story that two men died as a result of being flogged, is totally discredited.

#### NO PUBLIC FLOGGING.

Ancient the charge of public flogging, Mr. Middleton observes, "there was certainly no public flogging in the sense that flogging was administered in public as a deterrent measure to impress the public. But unfortunately for two days, floggings carried out at the Exhibition ground were visible from the road."

#### POPULAR EVIDENCE DISCREDITED.

Evidence produced by the Muslim villagers is characterised as "fabrications, false stories, inventions and exaggerations." Local officials and Muslim leaders are blamed and Government policy is justified.

In conclusion, the report states that although the agitation was entirely by Muslims, it was not communal in the sense of being directed against any other community.

#### AGITATION NOT COMMUNAL

JAMMU, Feb. 17. Report is published of Mr. Middleton I.C.S., who enquired into the causes of the September disturbances in Srinagar, Anantnag and Shopian and about measures adopted for the suppression thereof.

The military fired on four different occasions, and Mr. Middleton's finding is: "The firing in Shopian was necessary and completely justified and restricted to the minimum, necessary. The firing in Malsuma Bazar was necessary and completely justified, though possibly a few shots were fired indiscriminately after the immediate necessity was over. The firing at Jamma Masjid, Srinagar, was necessitated by the dangerous position in which the military was placed, but had the officials made adequate plans and remained on the spot, possibly, resort to force might have been avoided. The firing in Anantnag was rendered necessary by the position which arose from the gross mishandling of the situation by the officials, and it appears to have been continued after the necessity had ceased and to have been excessive."

#### NO EXCESSES BY MILITARY.

Referring to the period of military control in Srinagar, about which it may be recalled there was agitation in the press and which was mainly responsible for the appointment of Mr. Middleton to enquire into the disturbances, Mr. Middleton states: "Rumours of alleged excesses during the military occupation were so rife amongst the European residents in Srinagar that although I had issued public notices asking all eye-witnesses to attend the enquiry, I felt my duty was not completed merely by taking evidence of those who came forward in response. I made several attempts to trace the more serious rumours to their source and in all cases, I found that they were not based on personal knowledge, and no credible evidence was forthcoming in support of them."

#### STORY OF VICTIMS TO FLOGGING.

For instance, there was an apparently well supported rumour that two men had died as a result of being flogged. Personal knowledge of this fact had been consistently alleged to my informants who were convinced of the truth thereof, but after I had enlisted their co-operation, these informants were unable to induce persons alleging knowledge to come forward as witnesses, and were ultimately convinced that the story was not based on facts. I have mentioned this matter because, actual evidence produced is not in any way commensurate with the rumours which had been accepted as true by large numbers of the educated public, and it appears to me necessary to mention this before stating that I am satisfied that there has not been any general suppression of evidence and that the Muslim public has endeavoured

ed to place all facts before me at the enquiry.

NOT COMPELLED TO SHOUT SLOGANS.

"Mr. Middleton's findings are that there is no truth in the allegation that the Muslims were forced to shout out slogans abusive of their religion."

Referring to certain instances of cruelty brought to the Resident's notice, Mr. Middleton says: "Throughout the period, no case of serious injury was reported. Cases treated by medical men included not cases of serious injury or broken limbs, and I am convinced that if any such cases had occurred, they would have been eagerly brought to my notice."

HUNDREDS OF CASES OF FLOGGING.

Referring to the charge of public flogging, Mr. Middleton says: "There was certainly no public flogging in the sense that flogging was administered in public as a deterrent measure to impress the public. But unfortunately for two days, floggings carried out at the Exhibition ground were visible from the road and directly Sutherland was informed, he had the triangle removed to an enclosure."

IN DEFENCE OF FLOGGING.

Sentences of flogging were enforced in hundreds of cases, and Mr. Middleton examined records of such summary trials and observed: "In the main, sentences were necessary to suppress the spreading of false rumours or shouting of inflammatory slogans likely to lead to outbreak."

Touching on similar rumours of military and police excesses in Shopian and Anantnag, Mr. Middleton says: "Allegations were so false and exaggerated as effectively to prevent truth from coming to light. I do not believe that the Muslims were ordered to utter slogans directed against their religion."

While expressing himself as not satisfied with the truth of allegations of severity and ill-treatment, Mr. Middleton condemns the allegation that people were forced to stand and shout on occasions when the police and troops passed by, and were beaten if they delayed in doing so.

#### CAUSES OF RIOTS.

Referring to the causes of the disturbances, Mr. Middleton says: "On 20th August, an agreement was arrived at between Srinagar leaders and the Prime Minister but within a short time a widespread campaign was organised to point out to the people that the terms of this agreement had not been observed by the authorities. Only two specific cases of alleged breach have been brought to my notice in evidence. They are without solid foundation and others may also be of an imagin-

### MAKING BRITAIN SAFE FOR TORIES

Conspiracy Against  
Socialists  
HOUSE OF LORDS AS  
BULWARK

LONDON, Feb. 17. A strong movement in favour of the reform of the House of Lords is afoot in certain portions of the Tory Camp, and Conservative backbenchers are endeavouring to organise the rank and file to support a movement which is partially aimed at a jorjoring check against the possible reckless administration under a Socialist Government. It is proposed to establish a Committee to examine the situation with a view to laying a workable scheme before the Government. Although there is at present considerable divergence of opinion on the method of carrying out the reform movement, many members opine that the National Government is eminently fitted to carry out a scheme for the establishment of a strong Second Chamber—Reuter's Special.

### VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT. DEFEATED

Opposition Motion Rejected

LONDON, Feb. 17. The House of Commons by 415 votes to 39 rejected the Opposition vote of censure on Government for "failing to initiate effective measures to reconstruct the economic life of Britain."—Reuter.

### SIR LESLIE WILSON Appointed Governor Of Queensland

RUGBY, Feb. 17. The King approved of the appointment of Sir Leslie Wilson formerly Governor of Bombay, to be Governor of the States of Queensland in succession to Sir Thomas Goodwin whose term of office expires in June.—British Officials Wireless.

ary nature. A campaign of speeches accusing the Government of perjury was in itself breach of truce, and left the Government no alternative but to take measures for its suppression. This campaign was one which could be tolerated by no Government as it was one calculated to bring the Government to disrepute."

#### MUSLIM LEADERS BLAMED.

The causes of the riots in Shopian and Anantnag were the irresponsible Muslim leaders accusing local Hindu officials of conspiracy to rouse the Muslim to violent action which Mr. Middleton describes as "accusation based on most unwarranted suspicions and negatively by the obvious fact that any outbreaks amongst the Muslims would have been accompanied by serious danger to the very small minorities who were alleged to be working to cause them."

At Shopian, the disturbance took the nature of direct attack by the Muslims on police station, during which one police official met with his death, and there can be no excuse for their conduct. Measures taken to suppress the riots were fully justified, and the situation was well-handled.

#### POPULAR EVIDENCE DISCREDITED.

In all, 384 witnesses were examined. Majority of them recognised certain groups of persons as representatives of their interests, and throughout the proceedings, this group was represented in the court by nominees who watched the proceedings on their behalf.

Referring to the evidence produced by Muslims, Mr. Middleton characterises them as "Obvious fabrications, a palpably false story, deliberately falsehood, although so many people have joined in it, and another falsehood invented to exaggerate allegations against the authorities." "FALSE AND EXAGGERATED." With regard to the evidence

### FORGING FRESH FETTERS

Bengal Government's  
Move  
BILL TO CONVERT  
ORDINANCE INTO  
LAW

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17. As the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1931, expires on April 28, 1932 the Home Member of the Bengal Government, it is understood, will move for leave to introduce the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on February 23, 1932. Recent events, it is said, have shown that the provisions of the ordinance cannot be safely allowed to lapse. The Bill provides that the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930 shall be amended substantially on the lines of the Ordinance. A. P.

### Labour Evidence Before Franchise Committee

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17. The Indian Franchise Committee and the Bengal Franchise Committee devoted the whole of to-day to the formal examination of unofficial witnesses. During the morning, evidence was taken on behalf of Labour Organisations.

It has been provisionally arranged that the members should leave Calcutta by a special train in order to spend Saturday inspecting the villages and considering the electoral problems that are likely to arise in the rural areas of Bengal.—A. P.

### Soviet Way Of Agricultural Relief

LONDON, Feb. 17. Moscow.—The creation of a collective farm seed fund for 57 million centners of grain is announced in the press to-day. Collective and State farms in the eastern regions which last year suffered severe drought have been given 59,000,000 centners as a grain loan free of interest.—Reuter's Special.

produced in connection with the Shopian disturbance, Mr. Middleton uses the following strong words "Real or supposed suspicions supported by falsehood. Much of the evidence in support of the accusations was palpably false. He cites portions from evidence to indicate the utterly worthless character of the evidence." Majority of the mass of allegations of the villagers are false and all are exaggerated. Where such a mass of allegations is made, it is hard to believe that there is no substratum of fact on which they have been based. But the attitude of these villagers was such that it was clear that many scarcely expected their stories to be believed. They trusted to the principle, that if enough mud is thrown, some is sure to stick.

Similar scathing remarks against Muslim leaders are also made with regard to Jamma Masjid mob which was uncontrolled due to the "absence of leaders who are much to blame for not being present to control the crowds which they had themselves directed to assemble. Had the leaders been present from the start, it is possible that all resort to force might have been avoided."

OFFICIALS SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY.

Officials have not escaped condemnation. At Srinagar, they come in for criticism for failing to post troops and making plans for action, in case the procession was started.

Referring to Anantnag disturbance, Mr. Middleton condemns the local officers for "shirking responsibility attached to their position." Attempts to persuade the crowd to disperse are described as half-hearted, and officials "appear to have been in a nervous state."

MUSLIM BUT NOT COMMUNAL.

Concluding Mr. Middleton says: "The agitation was directed against the State authorities, and although it was entirely Muhammadan, it was not communal in the sense of being directed against any other community.—A. P."

### CENSORSHIP OF M.P.'s CORRESPONDENCE

Mira Ben's Cable In  
Commons  
MAXTON ASKS FOR  
SPEAKER'S RULING

LONDON, Feb. 17. The Question of return of Miss Slade's cable addressed to the Labourite Tom Williams and the refunding of payment on it, was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Williams who demanded to know by whose authority this was done, and also whether correspondence addressed to the members of the British Parliament was being censored in India.

#### "NORMAL CONTROL OF CORRESPONDENCE."

Sir S. Hoare replied that "in exercising normal control of postal and telegraphic correspondence, Indian authorities would naturally consider primarily the contents rather than the status of the addressee, but he hoped to learn from India whether Miss Slade's telegram was obviously addressed to a member of Parliament."

Mr. Maxton asked the Speaker whether a member of Parliament had not the right to receive his correspondence absolutely untampered.

The Speaker declined to give a ruling, until he knew the facts.—Reuter.

### CHALLENGE TO LAW AND ORDER!

Allahabad Dt. Board Ordered  
To Remove Congress  
Flag

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18. The District Magistrate of Allahabad called upon the Secretary of the District Board to remove the Congress flag from all buildings under the control of the Allahabad District Board before noon to-day.

The order says, "The District Magistrate is satisfied that the continued flying of the Congress flag on the District Board offices which flag is the emblem of civil disobedience, is an act in furtherance of the movement and prejudicial to public safety and in opposition and challenge to law and order.—A. P."

#### GUJARAT CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18. The Secretary of Gujarat Congress Committee and the Principal of the Proprietary High School was tried to-day for breach of parole and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 500 in default, 6 months more. He is given "B" class. He was released yesterday from the Sabarmati jail on parole and re-arrested at night, failing to give attendance to the police.

#### BANK RATE UNCHANGED

Bombay, Feb. 18. The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.—A. P.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, February 18. The weather has been dry over the country except for half an inch of rain at Tavoy. The temperature is below the normal from West United Provinces and East Rajputana to Bengal. A feeble western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir. Forecast.—A few light falls of rain or snow are likely in Kashmir. The temperature will rise generally in Northwest India and North Deccan.—A. P.

### ROUNDING UP OF EDITORS

AMRITSAR, Feb. 17. The Editors of "Akal Asli," "Dauni Dard," "Khalsa Samachar" and "Gadhi Samachar" have been arrested under Section 25 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, in connection with the publication of certain news items.—A. P.

### Mira Ben Sentenced To 3 Months

FOR DISOBEYING POLICE COMMISSIONER'S  
ORDER

ACCUSED BUSY SPINNING AT  
POLICE STATION

Mira Ben (Miss Slade) the English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in Bombay on Thursday morning, in the Guest House of Mr. Govindlal Shivali Motilal at Landse Road, off Napean Sea Road.

She was arrested for defying the order of the Police Commissioner issued under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance directing her to quit Bombay by Wednesday night.

Miss Slade left for Poona on Wednesday morning to see Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravda Jail but returned to Bombay the same night. She was arrested at her Bombay residence at about 8 a. m. on Thursday by Inspector Forster of Gamdevi Police Station.

#### "I AM READY."

"I am ready to accompany you to the lock-up" said Mira Ben to the police officer when he acquainted her with the object of his visit. She then hurriedly packed her scanty kit consisting of a portable charkha, a carding bow, a bedding, and a haversack.

She was brought to the Gamdevi Police Station and was offered a chair to sit. But Mira Ben declined the chair and spread a handspun cloth on the ground and squatted down on it and commenced spinning on the charka she had with her.

A sentence of three months' simple imprisonment was passed on Mira Ben (Miss Slade) by Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Thursday morning. She was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 with disobeying the Police Commissioner's Order to quit Bombay.

"Have you anything to say as regards the sentence?" asked the Magistrate to Mira Ben who was dressed in a spotless white khaddar saree and appeared to be unconcerned about the trial.

"I have nothing at all to say," replied Mira Ben when the question was repeated by the Court. Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor, asked for justice to be done in the case and said that the accused had disobeyed the order of the Police Commissioner and offences of a similar nature had been dealt with by the court.

"Taking into consideration all the circumstances in the case" observed the Magistrate "I sentence the accused to three months' simple imprisonment."

The sentence came as a surprise to those assembled in the court, especially because, in the same court as well as other Bombay Courts, persons charged with similar offences had been given deterrent sentences ranging from 1 year to 2 years' R. I. with fines.

#### NOTICE TO QUIT.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor said that on February 15 the Police Commissioner of

### PICKETTING ORDINANCE EXTENDED

Punitive Police For Hinganghat.

From a Correspondent. NAGPUR, Feb. 15. A Gazette extraordinary announces the application of the Picketing and Boycotting Ordinance to Bhandra from the 12th instant. The same notification declares the imposition of punitive Police at Hinganghat for six months.

### BOOK PROSCRIBED

A marathi book named "Hindutantsa Svaraj Kan Pahnje" (Why India Wants Swarajya) printed at the Bharat Vijiya Press, Wardha by Prayagdudd and published by Deokaran Dutey has been proscribed by the C. P. Government.

ADVISORY BOARD AT RAIPUR.

The local Government have also announced the formation of an advisory Council at Raipur to assist the Officer-in-charge, Raipur District Council, which has been succeeded in 1930 for participating in political activities. The Board consists of three Members of the Legislative Council and 9 others and is intended to assist the Officer-in-charge of the District Council affairs. It will be recalled that one of the reasons argued in favour of the censure motion moved against the Minister for local Self Government at the last session of the Council was that he had

### NAGPUR MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Sequel To Non-Payment Of  
Attendance Bonus

(From Our Correspondent.) NAGPUR, Feb. 18. All workers of model mills have downed tools this morning due to the refusal of authorities to pay attendance bonus for January. The situation is peaceful.

The Turkish Telegraph Office notifies that senders and addressees using private codes should previously register such codes with local offices in Turkey. Telegrams written in recognised international code for Turkey should bear the name of code before the text.—A. P.